INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO 25-- BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 29 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,988
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar	Dumana * ..	8437
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8411

...rch, 1929.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru ..	17th Jan.	29th Jan.
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	8th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	31st „	12th „
Shanghai Maru..	12th Feb.	20th „
Chifuku Maru ..	10th „	24th „
Honolulu Maru..	24th „	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	28th „	10th „
Hiyeizan Maru ..	1st Mar.	13th „
Sumatra Maru ..	11th „	19th „

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.			
31st Jan.	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
30th Jan.	Bankura ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
1st Feb.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
4th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
6th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or ...gh passengers to Busreh.

...rms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Established THE

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.

Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419.

Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	17 Jan.	28 Jan
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 „	31 „
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 „	3 Feb.
Hakusan Maru..	10400	— —	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.....	@20 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 „
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 „	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	3000	....	@6 „
Tamba Maru ..	5815	2 Mar.	16 Mar.

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 Feb.
Hakone Maru ..	10300	21 „	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Feb.	27 Feb.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

'Phone No. 20279, 23733.

Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

for

Indigestion, Brainfag, Weak memory, etc.

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

The Atank Nigrah Pills

For particulars write to:—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hunum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,

375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE POLICIES

LOW PREMIUMS

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS

WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.

Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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Bombay Chronicle.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Bring your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Good, and Experienced FITTERS and CARPENTERS. Apply personally TRIANGULAR MOTOR WORKS, Sassoon Docks Road, Colaba.
A R1425

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR on Rs. 150/- P. M., and a Nurse on Rs. 25/- P. M., for the State Hospital Banswara, with free quarters. Can have good private practice. Experienced Gujrati speaking Hindu ladies preferred. Apply to:—The CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Banswara.
A 31682

WANTED.—For a First Class Hotel in Kandy, Ceylon, a MANAGER to take up duties on March 1st. 1929. Only those with experience in the Management of large Hotels need apply, with copies of recent testimonials, giving full particulars, and stating the salary expected.—THE KANDY HOTELS Co. Ltd., Kandy. (Ceylon.)
A 31696

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

A NASH with style and charm that gladdens the eye, luxury that gratifies every taste, and a price that suits practically any income. The costly leather upholstrey and the interior trim, with a new folding windshield with a snugly folding burbank top, with Nash design bumpers and bumperettes. A longer car, a more luxurious car, with comfort, safety and satisfaction built into every detail and the power pick-up, speed of high turbulence, high compression performance. Any make of second-hand car exchanged. Sole distributors, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co., Queens Road, Bombay.
N 31637

EDUCATIONAL.

LESSONS—In English, Piano, and Mandoline, also Theory of Music given by expert Lady Teachers, very moderate terms. Apply Box No. 2235 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1427

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

—:o:—

LOST OR MISLAID.

CERTIFICATES Nos 25658 25697, 25926 to 63 for 200 shares Nos 625326 to 625525 in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., in the name of Panna Lal are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim should intimate to the Company within one month from this day, after which duplicates will be issued to the undersigned.

PANNA LAL.
R1424.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.

Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.

Applications should be addressed to

THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C/o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT.
31601

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 60 tons of Pig Lead of the best quality, soft, and of a minimm purity of 99·8 per cent. Supplies will be subject to test and must conform strictly to the specification.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
25th January, 1929.
31711

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 227 of 1928.

MERWANJI NAOROJI MEHTA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. KENDELL & CO., LTD. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of October, 1928. the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1929, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece of land on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and eighty seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the land secondly described, on the South by Calicut Street, on the East and West by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1112 of the Fort Division and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and eighty seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by Mangalore Street, on the South by the land firstly hereinabove described on the East and West by the property of the Trustees and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1112 of the Fort Division, together with all buildings and erections standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2688 (4) and Street Nos. 7 to 9, 13, 6, 8, 10, 12 and are now in the occupation of the Receiver and his tenants.

The gross rents of the portion of the property at present let out come to Rs. 1,027 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31667.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai RAMKOREBAI, widow of Hirji Walji, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

RAMDAS VALJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Kalkadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 22nd day of January, 1929.
Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31712

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of DAWOODBHAI HASSANJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, of late a Chief Officer on "S. S. Jayanti" belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. .....Deceased.

Bai MAIMOONA, widow of Dawoodbhai Hassanji of Daman, Mahomedan Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Cawasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of December, 1928.
Messrs. MIRZA & MIRZA,
Petitioners' Office.
31713

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MASJID LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Lakhaji Dollaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Suleman Abba Mahomed, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th June, 1924, from Tyab Abba Mahomed to Virji Peraj and others, Transfer of Mortgage dated 10th October, 1927, from Virji Peraj, Suleman Abba Mahomed and another to Lakhaji Dollaji and Co. and Mortgage dated 10th October, 1927, from Suleman Abba Mahomed to Lakhaji Dollaji and Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the following days and time the undermentioned immoveable properties:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. II.—Masjid Lane Property on THIS DAY TUESDAY, 29th January, 1929, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 88 and 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 132, New Not 7445, Old Survey No. 1537, New Survey No. 975 and C. S. No. 3119 of Bhuleshwar Division, and bearing C Ward No. 6395, Street Nos. 21-23 (Old) and 15 (New).

LOT No. III.—Masjid Lane Property on THIS DAY TUESDAY, 29th January, 1929, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 122 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old No. 134, New No. 7448, Old Survey No. 1536 and New Survey No. 974 and C. S. No. 3120 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 6394, Street Nos. 15-17-9.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagees at their Office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 5-30 p.m.

A Display of Dancing

By Pupils of

Miss SHACKELL

Entitled

THE GARDEN OF BACCHUS

Admission Rs. 3/6, 2/4 Re. 1/2.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Screen EPIC by the author of

'THE FOUR HORSEMEN'

"TORRENT"

FEATURING

RICARDO CORTEZ
GRETA GARBO

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY 6-30. 8-15 & 10

THE WIFE WHO WASN'T WANTED

STARRING

IRENE RICH
HUNTLY GORDON.

A WARNER BROS. SCREEN CLASSIC.

THE PICTURE EVERY WIFE WANTS TO SEE.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys of the estate of Keshavji Waghji, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on FRIDAY, the 1st February next at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:

Diamond ornaments, such as rings, buttons, nose-rings, hoop-rings, nose-studs, etc., pearl ornaments, such as bangles, kanthis, collars, ravifuls, lavingias, etc., gold ornaments such as chandan chudis with googries pabdi and mohan mallas, bracelets, chaks, watches with chains, armlets, punkha har, rings, buttons, bangles, one gold wrist-watch with chain, etc., silver waist-bands, todas, spoons, cups and saucers, todas, vatkas, kundis, etc., belonging to the estate of Keshavji Waghji, deceased.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp Grain and Seeds Brokers' Associati (Alidi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bo No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
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BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

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Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

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BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

The local market opened at Rs. 355 for Broach A./May delivery and ruled steady o active buying influenced by reports of damage by rain to Broach crop. Prices advanced to Rs. 356/8 when some profit taking checked the rise and with Liverpool opening 4 points higher rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./May 356.
Broach J./A. 369.
Oomra Mar. 318/8.
Oomra, May 322.
Bengal, Mar. 275.
Bengal, May 277.

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened at Rs. 356/4 Broach A.M. but declined to Rs. 355/10 on selling by Japanese houses and Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	355/12
Broach J/A.	361/12
Oomra Mar	319
Oomra May	322/8
Bengal Mar	276
Bengal May	277/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

January	237.60	—12.80
April	237.60	—1.10
July	233.20	—0.90

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Bengal 273 March.
Bengal 277 May.
Broach 356 A. M.
Broach 361 J. A.
India 319 March.
Umra 322 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	284	279	271	264
Sindh	286	284	273	266
Punjab	281	276	268	261
Rajputana	284	279	271	264
Umra No. 3	327	322	316	306
C. P. No. 1	347	342	336	326
C. P. No. 2	337	332	326	316
Khandesh	—	—	294	284

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Forbes & Co. Jalgaon 278.
100 Forbes & Khandwa 324.
100 A. Dumodar & Co. Karaaja 300.
100 A. Dumodar Nagpur 326.
100 Ralli Bros. Nagpur 330.
100 L. K. Vashangi & Co. Kuradwadi 300
100 Japan & Co. C. P. No. 2 312.
100 B. Karshandas Shenabad 265.
100 B. Karashandas Veravul 263.
100 Methabhai Nathoo Jalna 280.
100 Jetha Devji & Co. Nathoo, Jalna 278.
100 Ralli Bros Karunja 278.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

(East Indian Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 24th Jan.	11,35,269
Same time last season	12,70,254

Exports from 1st Sept. to 24th Jan.

	1928-29.	1927-28.
United Kingdom	17,143	19445
Continent	3,09,206	1,88,407
China	53,627	3,800
Japan	5,22,035	3,41,387
Coast Ports	8,626	11,347
U. S. A.	3,355	670
Total	9,13,992	5,65,056

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 24th Jan. 1929	49,551
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 24th Jan. 1929	1,65,094
Same period last year	3,47,542
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 24th Jan. 1929	9,54,663
Same time last year	7,38,092

PRIVATE CABLE.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"New York cables Mills again buying more freely."

From New York:—"Cotton at present differences and in view of increase in May stock to approximately sixty-five thousand now favour shorts May longs July."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on covering; by shorts and Trade buying."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 26th instant:—

March highest 19.88 (at the opening, Lowest 19.76 (10.33 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 26th instant:—

Tired bulls liquidating taken by scale down buying and new crop buying. Market quiet.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Market anticipates less favourable January returns America but retailers stocks reported low. We see no reason expect material decrease consumption therefore do not expect much decline. Although bulls less confident think will see higher later owing nervousness New crop with deceased carryover.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE [illegible] NATIVE MER[illegible] ASSOCIAT[illegible] Kalbadevi Ro[illegible]BAY.

B[illegible]AY, Jan. 28.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 12 6
Century	,,	0 12 3
Jacob	,,	0 12 6
Toyo potdar	,,	0 12 3
Moon	,,	0 12 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 lb.		
Standard	Per lb.	1 0 6
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	,,	1 0 6
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 9
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 3
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 3
Ganga Ghat	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No.5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 0
David	,,	1 1 0
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 38-42 in		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 9
Sakuntla	,,	0 15 9
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0 15 6
Globe	,,	0 0 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0 15 3
Maher	,,	0 15 3
Kachhwa	,,	0 15 9
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 3
Jecob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 8
DHOOTIES 10 Yard.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 15 0
GABRUN No. 5124 Hindustan		
E. D. Rachael	,,	,,
MARKIN JAPAN.		7 2 0
4488	,,	13 1 0
3810	,,	11 1 0
9898	,,	11 1 0
9797	,,	9 9 0
44000	,,	0 0 0
BLACK CHECK 5800 Sholapur	,,	9 4 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 0
Framji	,,	1 3 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9		
Chhawani	Per lb.	0 0 0
China	,,	1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 1 0
Simplox	,,	1 0 0
	Yards 10	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan 28.

Wheat	976	Cwts.
Linsed	4,600	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	736	,,
Gingellyseeds	4,641	,,
Poppyseed	17	,,
Groundnuts	53,868	,,
Castorseed	4,265	,,
Rice	897	,,
Myrabollams	8,995	,,
Cottonseed	6,554	,,
Gram	385	,,
Joowar	4,029	,,
Maize	27	,,
Barley	42	,,
Bajree	4,604	,,
Coal	3,418	Tons.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

"Expect considerable increase shipments River Plate and Australia America trying to lift market but we are reluctant to follow here. Consider present conditions dear enough."

Mar. close at 9s. 3-5/8d
May close at 9s. 4-5/8d
July close at 9s. 6-7/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 125 cents.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927.28
Receipts to date 26-1-29	7612000	6519000
Receipts Yesterday 26-1-29	19000	15000
Exports to date 26-1-29	5461000	4519000
Stock at Ports 25-1-29	2247000	2368000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-1-29	1119000	1182000
Stocks at Liverpool 25-1-29	1049000	7.8000
Visible Supply 25-1-29	5624000	5560000
Quantity in Sight 25-1-29	12332000	1168000

STOCKS AND SHARES

Better Undertone in Mill-Shares

—:o:—

IRON SHARES STEADY

Bombay, Jan 28.

The steady tone exhibited on Saturday was again displayed to-day on continued reports of amicable settlement between labour and capital in connection with local mills. Cotton Mill shares opened somewhat higher at a rise of Rs. 2-8 with Bombay Dyeing 871/4, Fazal 780, Pearl Rs. 501/4 and Century Rs. 403/12. There was marked absence of selling pressure and prices hardened on active bull support nd scattered buying. Dyeings advanced to Rs. 875, Fazal to 782/8, Pearl to Rs. 503/12 and Century was quoted at Rs. 406/4. At this level the demand was supplied and prices reacted under profit-taking and closed with Dyeing Rs. 872/8, Fazal Rs. 778/12, Pearl Rs. 503/2. Century Rs. 405/10; Nagpur Rs. 503/12; Swadeshi Rs. 454/6, New Great Rs. 241/14. Indore Malwa Rs 394/6. Kohinoor Rs. 212/8. Pubani Rs 216/4. Crescent Rs. 139/6, Colaba Rs 150 and Simplex Rs. 78/12. There is healthy demand for local mill cloth and if amicable settlement be arrived with labour, there are fairly good reasons for increased business in cloth.

The sentiment is getting bullish aspect and further advance appears likely. Tata Iron Defd. shares opened at Rs. 286/4 and Ordinary shares at Rs. 79/14. There was some liquidation which caused a small decline in prices, but the offerings were well absorbed by bull operators and prices recovered from the low level. Tata Hydros ruled steady and after opening at Rs. 1122/8 closed at Rs. 1123/12 after advancing to Rs. 1125.

There was fairly good transfer business done to-day and premiums for the next settlement were as under:—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 5/10. Fazal Rs. 6/4. Pearl Rs. 3/12. Century Rs. 2/12. Tata Steel Defds. Rs. 2/2. Ordinary As. 8, Tata Hydros Rs. 7/8. Indian Cement Rs. 2/12. Burmah Rs. 5/10.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutta in their daily report answer their clients as under:—

TITAGHUR PAPER AND MURREE BREWERY.

"A client wants our opinion about Titaghur Paper and Murree Brewery. Our Calcutta Agents inform us that the same are good for capital appreciation over a period of 24 to 30 months.

JUTE SHARES.

A.A.H.T. inquires about jute shares. Our Calcutta agents write as follows:—"If you desire to take the risk and go in for jute shares it would be best if you interest yourselves in Orients and Cheviots. These two mills are under the management of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., and were built at the latter end of the war and the consequence is that the directors are still placing to depreciation and reserve large sums of money each half year. but the day must come when there will not be the same necessity, and it is reasonable to argue that provided the industry continues to do well that better dividends will be declared, so in addition to safety of capital there is less likelihood of a big drop in share values should unforeseen circumstances arise to depress the jute share prices all round."

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Bombay Dyeing 871, 75, 73, 72.
Century 403, 4, 6-14, 5-10.
Colaba 148, 50.
Crescent 137, 39-6.
Fazul 780, 82, 81, 78.
Indore 395, 95-10.
Madhowji 54-6.
Nagpur 563.
New Great 241, 43, 41-14.
Pearl 501, 3-2, 2, 3-2.
Simplex 78, 79-6, 78.
Swadeshi 453, 55, 54-6.
Burma xd. 815, 16, 13.
Hydro 1122, 23, 25, 24, 23.
Tram 153.
Deff. 286, 83, 85, 84, 85.
Ord. 79-12, 4, 8, 2, 4, 2.
Bundi 21-4.
Indian 351, 50, 49, 47.
Katni Ord. 241.
Alcock 347, 46-14.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 28

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 355
Apollo 50 nil, 5
Assir Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 68/12.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 160
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 872-8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 405-10
Central India 100f 503/12.
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land and Mill 100 6i 150
Coorla 100 7f 162/8
Crescent 109 9f 139/6.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 536/4.
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0/10/
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8f 216/4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 92/8
Elphinstone 100 nil 7/8
Fazulbhoy 250 25f 778/12.
Finlay 100 10y 112/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 127/8.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1740
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 238/12.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1300
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 395/10.
Jameshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranjit Singhji 1,000 100y 1700
Kastoorchand 50 nil 15/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13/0/6y 212-8.
Lakshmi Cotton 250 75f 1445.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 54/6
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73|12
Minerva 80 nil 75
Morarji Goculdas 10,000 nil 1177/8.
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5+2f 170
New City of Bombay 100 nil 110
New Great Eastern 200 10y 241/14.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
pearl 250 10f 503/2.
Phoenix 100 20y 355.
Premier 10 nil 6/8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 60
Sholapur 1,000 120f 5600
Simplex 250 nil 78/12.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 12
Swadeshi 100 10f 454/6.
Swan 100 10y 115
Tata Mills 25 nil 48|2
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300.
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 960

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2/8f 102
Baroda 50 8f 78/8
Central 25 0/8/0f 22/8.
Eastern £5 4sb 90/8
Imperial 500 40f x.d. 1427/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. xd. 351/4
Union 5 /4/ 3/11/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0i 21/4
Central India Mining 10 10-14.
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 107-8.
Indian Cement 200 nil 347/8.
Katni Cement Ordy. 100 10 241/4
Katni Cement Def. 100 10 860
Punjab Cement 100 nil 14/4
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6y 22/14.
United Cement 100 6y 93/12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 362/8
Amritsar Pattis 100 3/10/6f 128
Central Provinces 100 2/11/6f 100.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 90/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 93
Larkhana 100 1i 88
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 75
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6 f 100
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 85
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90 xd.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 96
Sind Light 100 5/7/6 134
Tapti Valley 18/21 685.
Upper Sind 100 nil 86

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 134
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 20y 588/12.
Bombay Tramways Ordy. 50 2/8i 153/12
Tata Hydro Electric 0 1,000 40f 1123/12
Tata Power O 1,000 nil 492/8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 140
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 875
New Mofussil 400 30y 503/12.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/8
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 30
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2000
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 10 nil 11
New India Assurance 15 1y 22.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 346/14.
Attock Oil £1 nil 29.
Bolapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 237/8
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32/8
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 813/12 x.d.
Do. Contributory 50 12f 298/12
British Burma Petroleum Rs. 0/1/0y 3/1
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1/8 12/4
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 207/8
Port Canning, 1,000 45 625.
Scindia Steam 13
Tata Construction 30 4y 57
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 79/2.
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 285.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F. T.) 100
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 6f T.) 86
Kohinoor Mil's T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/12
Tata Steel B 7 n.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.: 103
Tata Power 7/12 p.c. £108.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.

BULLION MARKET.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKER'S ASSOCIATION LTD.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

London Ready 26/1.
London Forward 26/2.
America Cent 56/13.

	Op.	Cl.
China	2/7/-	2/7/-
Ready	59/4.	

	Op.	H.	L.	C. p.m.
Poush	59/1	59/4	59/-	59/4
Magh	59/1	59/5	59/1	59/5
Tijimundi	1/11/-.			
Falgune	59/2	59/7	59/3	59/7
Tejimundi	1/2.			

GOLD.

Ready 21/12.
Poush 21/10/6.
Magh 21/7.
National city 21/11.
N. Manordass 21/10/6.
N. Motilal 21/12.

"Tone of Silver".—Dull. India sold. China was a seller at higher rate. Market has a less steady appearance.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURE

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In Full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. This day	Yester-day	Last year
Khandesh	3753	172970	173021
Central India	3864	105606	140428
Barsi and Nagar	3026	104124	161931
Hyderabad-Gaorani	864	36347	64607
Berar	4818	381142	355677
Central Provinces	2313	189648	149063
Total Oomras	18638	989923	1045527
Dholera	166	35415	51953
N.-W. Provinces	...	53907	59419
Rajputana	154	18528	21165
Sind-Punjab	371	28729	94716
Broach	...	3538	2597
Coompta & Dharwar	170	9634	3649
Westerns-Northerns	614	8996	3062
Cocoanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3642	7425
Persian	...	816	3391
American	...	2237	21111
Egyptian and African	...	17455	9378
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	10	64
Total	20113	1172831	1323896

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	Since 1st September. This day	Yester-day	Last year
Total	20113	1172831	1323796
In Full-pressed Bales			
Europe	3628	329704	208522
Japan & China	14515	575662	345187
Coast Ports	474	8623	11347
Up-country by Rail	...	49551	37281
Anoat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		58143	43765
Total	18017	1021686	646102

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	New ready	Now ready Red leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine		275	.....
Bengal Fine		270	.....
Bengal F.G.		265	230/35
Sind Punjab Fine		270	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.		265	.....
Wardha-Hinghat Fine		325	310/78
Nagpur Fine		330/32	315/17
Yeotmal Fine		320	307/15
Arvi Fine		320	307/10
Amraoti Fine		315	305
Khamgaon-Akola Fine		310	295/90
Mulkapur Fine		300	275
Khandesh Fine		290	260
Muthia Fine		275	265
Muthia F.G.		270	258
Nanded/Purnal F.G.G.S.		330/35	300
Purna F.G.G.S.		320/25	300
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine		310	300
Burwah Sanavad Fine		310	295
Surat Fine		.....	.....
Broach Fine		.....	Old
Broach F.G.		.....	.....
Westerns M.G.		.....	305
Cambodia		390	375
Miraj/Sangli		.....	340/45
Compta Good		.....	340/45
Jinja		.....	510

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Linseed May	10	11	0
Wheat Jan.	0	3	6
Wheat May	7	11	0

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 28.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Feb.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 124 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 121-1/2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173 1/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 26th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7 28th inst.
London/Japan Nominal 1/10 3/8 26th inst.
London/Paris 124.65 26th inst.
London/Belgium 34.895 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 26th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady and Quiet.
Gold £4.4 11 1/2 26th inst £4.4 11 1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 1/16 26th inst. 26 1/8 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 1/8 26th inst. 26 3/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 7/8 26th inst. 57 25th inst.
London Discount 3 Mos. 4 11/32 per cent 26th inst 4 11/32 per cent 25th inst.
London Discount 6 Mons. 4 1/2 per cent 26th inst. 4 1/2 per cent 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent., Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent. 3 Mons 5 1/2 per cent, 6 Mons 5 per cent, 12 Mons. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—In Demand.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Jan. 28.

3 Months Discounts 4 11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 28.

3 1/2 p. c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-5-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1951- 36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945- 55 Rs. 104-10.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102.8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 103/8
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Forward Rates 1st Feb. sett:
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/5 a 1945-55 Rs. 104-10-6.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 392/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 135/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65/- per ton.

ROBBERY ON S S 'LEVIATHAN'

—:o:—

POLICE HUNT FOR A GERMAN SUSPECT

LONDON, Jan. 27.

New York.—In pursuit of their enquires with respect to robbery on "S. S. Leviathan" the police of the two continents are searching for a German named alter Ringer who signed on the "Leviathan" as a carpentar.

The indictment charging Ringer with robbery on high seas during the voyage of the "Leviathan" was returned to-day. —Reuter's Spehcial.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

—:o:—

Sharp Contest For Seats Expected

MORE CANDIDATES SEEK ENTRY INTO C ORPORATION

To-day is the most important and eventful day in the history of the city of Bombay as on this day the citizens will be called upon to select their civic guardians for the next three years. The polling day for the triennial general elections of the City Corporation has got its usual charms and features, but this year the heat of excitement of the occasion are expected to be greater because of the fact that elections are to be very sharply contested. The whole city will be agog with that unusual excitement which one can witness only once in three years.

COMPOSITION OF MEMBERS.

Hitherto the Bombay Municipal Corporation was composed of 106 members. The composition was as follows:—

76 To be elected from all the seven Wards.
4 To be returned one each by the Port Trust, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-owners' Association.
10 To be co-opted by 80 elected members.
16 To be nominated by Government

Total 106

This year there will be some alteration in this composition as the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, has been slightly amended by Bombay Act X of 1928 which is the result of Mr. Syed Munawar's Bill in the Council. Under the amended Act, the number of Corporators has been raised from 106 to 108. As before the seven Wards will send their 76 candidates, the Port Trust and three commercial bodies will return their 4 and 10 will be co-opted, the only change being that the Government will nominate only 14 members instead of 16 and the remaining 4 seats will be filled by Labour candidates who will be elected through the electoral college of labourers.

No less than 150 candidates, belonging to various communities and representing various interests are contesting the elections, this time, for 76 seats allotted to the seven Wards. The competition will, no doubt, be sharper this time as there are 150 candidates in the field as against 136 during the last elections which took place in 1926. Out of these 150 candidates only 21 are contesting on the Congress ticket, the rest being either Progressives or Independents.

"A" WARD (FORT AND HARBOUR).

There are 18 candidates in this Ward for 12 seats. Out of these 18 candidates, 9 are the present sitting members. Messrs. R. Venkatram and S. N. Punegar are the nominees of the Congress Municipal Party. The sitting members who have offered themselves for re-election are: Mr. B. N. Gamadia, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. Haji F. H. M. Maniar, Mr. H. M. Chowna, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. J. B. Petit and Sir P. C. Sethna.

"B" WARD (MANDVI).

For 16 Councillors to be elected there are 39 candidates in the field, out of whom the following 10 are sitting members: Mr. A. H. S. Barodawala, Mr. Fazul I. Rahimtoolah, Mr. G. K. Borade, Mr. H. A. Lalji, Dr. J. N. Choksy, Dr. J. V. Vora, Mr. Kanji Master, Mr. Mia Mahomad H. J. Chotani, Mr. S. K. Barodawala and Mr. S. C. Thakkar. Congress candidates are only three, namely, Dr. Vora, Mr. B. N. Mehisheri and Mr. Abdus Sattar Wali, the last two being new.

"C" (BHULESHWAR) WARD.

For 16 seats there are 26 candidates, the following 12 of whom are the sitting members: Dr. A. G. Merchant, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah, Capt. J. A. D'Souza, Dr. K. J. J. Cursetji, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Khan Bahadur M. S. Curtay, Mr. M. Allaux, Mr. M. M. Desai, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. R. M. Bhat and Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Govindji.

The following 4 are the Congress candidates: Mr. B. T. Desai, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Mr. M. N. Talpade and Seth Narayanlal Bansilal.

"D" (GIRGAUM) WARD.

For 10 seats there are 19 candidates in the field, of whom Mr. V. R. Phondge is contesting from two Wards, other Ward being "A". Out of 19 candidates, following 9 are sitting members: Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Mantri and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

Congress candidates are Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. A. R. Gadkari, the last named being new in the field. The contest is expected to be much keener in this Ward as the Ward consists mainly of educated voters and always shows larger percentage of voting.

"E" (BYCULLA) WARD.

For 10 seats there are 19 candidates. The sitting members re-seeking election are 9: Mr. Abdullah T. Janai, Mr. D. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. Haji Eisa Poonawalla, Dr. M. N. Babara, Mr. M. F. Bisni, Mr. R. A. Gole, Dr. R. M. Mistry, Mr. S. L. Silam and Mr. S. K. Pupala. The last two are the nominees of the Congress Municipal Party.

"F" (PAREL) WARD.

For 6 seats there are 14 candidates. Following 6 are the sitting members: Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Mr. G. B. Narel, Mr. Nanabhai Laxman, Dr. S. S. Batlivala and Dr. S. P. Mehta. The first named has shifted from "D" Ward to "F" Ward. Messrs. Horniman, Jhabvala and Nanji Premji Devji are the Congress candidates. Comrades K. N. Joglekar and S. H. Jhabvala are contesting on the Labour ticket.

"G" (MAHIM) WARD.

For 6 seats there are 15 candidates in the field. Following 5 are the sitting members: Mr. G. D. Billimoria, Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, Dr. M. C. Javle, Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and Mr. R. K. Vaidya. Messrs. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and I. S. Patel are standing on Congress ticket while Comrades R. S. Nimbkar and S. S. Mirajkar are the nominees of the Workers and Peasants' Party.

The poll will be taken between 7-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

CONGRESS PARTY'S MANIFESTO

The Congress Party will try in the Corporation to carry out the following reforms in the Constitution and administration of the Bombay Municipal Party in the future:—

1. A wholly elected Corporation without any nominated members by Government either on the Corporation or the Standing Committee.
2. A universal adult franchise.
3. A Commissioner elected by the Corporation.
4. Immediate introduction of free and compulsory primary education in A, B, C, D and E Wards of the City.
5. Adequate drainage system for the North of Bombay.
6. Indianisation of the higher municipal services
7. Re-distribution of wards and the number of seats in wards according to population.
8. An intensified campaign for the removal of slums and improvement of insanitary areas.
9. Adequate supply of pure milk.
10. Removal of even a vestige in the Municipality of any discrimination against the so-called "depressed classes."
11. Boycott of all functions at Government Houses or in honour of officials.

VOTE FOR MR. NARAYANLAL

To,

The Voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

You are all aware that Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal is contesting the Municipal elections which will take place to-day. We, the friends of Mr. Narayanlal and admirers of his work, take this opportunity of appealing to you to cast as many of your votes as you can in his favour. To the Marwari community of "C" Ward, we want to make a special appeal as Mr. Narayanlal is the only candidate who has offered himself for election on the Congress ticket. There cannot possibly be any Marwari who thinks that his distinguished community should not claim at least one seat in the Corporation. There is no selfishness in becoming a member of the Corporation, the objective being a selfless service of the city and its citizens. It is not becoming for an influential community like the Marwaris that they should shirk their civic responsibility by following a policy of aloofness.

Mr. Narayanlal, as you all know, is a young, energetic and cultured Marwari who can be safely relied upon to serve the interests of this city in the best possible manner. He is rich yet unassuming and more than that he is a thorough-going Nationalist in thought and deed. We are sure that his work in the Corporation will, in the near future, endear him not only to Marwaris but to all the citizens of this historic city. We, therefore, most earnestly appeal to all in general and to Marwaris in particular that they should all support Mr. Narayanlal in to-day's election.

It is, indeed, a pity that a handful of Marwaris should make a surreptitious attempt to oppose Mr. Narayanlal's candidature by rousing the religious susceptibilities of their orthodox brethren. To those who love calumny for its own sake; we have nothing to say, but to those others who might be labouring under any misapprehension we can only say this: that Mr. Narayanlal is not a man who would hurt anybody's religious sentiments. He is thoroughly cosmopolitan in his views and we can safely vouch that he will ever remain so.

We again earnestly beseech all voters of "C" Ward and especially Congressmen and Marwaris to rise above petty prejudices and in doing their duty by voting solidly for Narayanlal Bansilal. An image of "Shree Ganapati" is Mr. Narayanlal's symbol.

Ramdeo Anandilal Potdar.
Dulichand Dalmiya Maraj Ramlbhagat.
Narayandas Kedarnath.
Kanailal Kalantri.
Narayandas Chunilal.
Keshavdeo Nevatia.
Begraj Gupta.
Ramchandra Vaidya.
Dr. N. D. Savarkar.
Tattechandji Ruiya.

GUJERAT COLLEGE STUDENTS' STRIKE.

—:o:—

OBSERVE ALL-INDIA PROTEST-DAY

The Hon. General Secretary of the All-India Youth Congress writes:—

"Dear friend,—I daresay you have been watching the developments in connections with the strike of students of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad with great interest.

The All-India Youth Congress has decided to observe Wednesday, 30th January, as the All-India Students' Protest Day to express sympathy with the brave students, who are on strike for the last three weeks. The strike has been launched as a protest against the breach of faith committed by the Principal of the College, Mr. Findlay Shirras, who reimposed the fine on the students for keeping absent from College on October 12, the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in.

The causes that led to the strike may be briefly stated. On October 12, 1928, the Simon Commission was to land in India for the second time. As a protest against their coming, the students of the Gujarat College, as at many other centres, decided to observe Hartal. With a view to defeat this patriotic move, the Principal of the College fixed examination on that day, but the students boycotted the same. The Principal outwitted, fined the students Rs. 3 each, and ordered them to appear for a fresh examination. The students remained firm.

As this time the Governor of Bombay, Sir Leslie Wilson, was paying his visit to Ahmedabad, prior to retirement and the student threatened to boycott his visit to the College and to make other demonstrations, several prominent citizens of Ahmedabad intervened and the Principal withdrew his Czarist fatwa, cancelled the fine and made the examinations voluntary. Everybody considered that the matter was closed.

To the surprise of all, after the reopening of College after Christmas, the Principal, 'went back on his word, and re-imposed the fine, made the examination compulsory and threatened not to give Form to any student who did not submit to this order.' The students had no other course but to go on strike. After this several attempts were made by responsible citizens, to bring the Principal to his senses, but to no purpose.

Mahatma Gandhiji immediately espoused the cause of students and asked them not to submit or give in. Mr. K. F. Nariman, specially went up to Ahmedabad to make personal enquiries and after satisfying himself has advised the students to hold fast. Many other well-known leaders, like Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the entire Nationalist Press is supporting the students.

You will be interested to know that the other day the meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality was adjourned to express sympathy with the students. Further, students of almost all the schools of Ahmedabad have gone on sympathetic strike.

The situation is now very grave. Out of the 750 students of the Gujarat College, hardly two or three are attending class. The Principal like a true-blue bureaucrat has shown his absolute unfitness to deal with the situation.

On behalf of the All-India Youth Congress, I am writing to you to observe Wednesday, 30th as the All-India Protest Day, holding a meeting, where resolutions should be passed congratulating the students and demanding the dismissal of Principal Findlay Shirras, and thus emphatically show that Young India is behind the valiant students of Ahmedabad.

Please send copies of this resolutions to the Associated Press and Free Press and also to me. Looking forward to your co-operation.

PRINCESS BORN TO MAHARANI SHARMISTHABAI HOLKAR

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 28.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A princess is born to Maharani Sharmisthabai Sahiba Holkar at "Chateau Holkar", St. Germain, Paris, on Saturday evening. It is learnt that the mother and child are doing very well.

BIG BUSINESS FOR PLANTERS

—:o:—

SUDDEN JUMP IN PRICE OF RUBBER

REPATRIATION OF INDIAN LABOURERS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 25.

Much interest was taken this week in Colombo by the sudden jump in the price of rubber. Dealers and producers were very active and speculation was life. For some time the price was practically stagnant at 43 cents, but in three days it rose to 53 1/2 cents. This was indeed most welcome to the owners of rubber estates, who form the majority of Ceylon planters. A good deal of business was mostly done by those who feared a drop in the market with the same suddenness as it rose. Others of a more speculative nature are still holding out, expecting the price to rise up to 60 cents. During the last few days, however, the market has been fluctuating rapidly between 49 cents and 53 1/2 cents. The reason for this sudden jump is said to be due to the absence of sufficient stocks in London and New York. Stocks have fallen much below expectations, and in New York especially, manufacturers were excited and attempted to secure their stocks as early as possible. This naturally encouraged the market. If this optimism in the market prevail Ceylon will have another period of activity and prosperity where the chief product of the country is concerned.

BETTING BOOTHS.

As a result of the agitation in the Press against the bucket shops which are fast springing in Colombo, it is gathered that the Criminal Investigation Department has been instructed by the Government to be vigilant and collect the necessary material for action against them when the time comes for taking the step. The conductors of bucket shops, on the other hand, as a retort against the strong protests against them, are making every effort to attract the public. They are beginning to insist that every punter should become a member by paying one rupee as subscription for six months. A register is being kept of those who thus become members. One bucket shop has announced in a prominent poster that it is "the premier and popular turf house in India."

At the annual meeting of the Vesleyan Synod which took place this week reference was made to the alarming increase of the gambling habit in Colombo. One of the speakers pointed out that on the Turf Club alone gambling had increased by 500 per cent in the last 15 years. Private gambling establishments were springing up on every hand and were doing appalling damage. The Church, he said, should carefully guard against this danger.

NEW MONEY LENDING ORDINANCE.

In the course of a Memorandum the Ceylon Natukottai Chettiar Association emphasise their opposition to the revision of the Money Lending Ordinance of 1918. The Association characterises the report of the sub-Committee appointed to revise the Ordinance, as vague. Referring to the recommendation requiring the use of books ruled and initialed in accordance with some prescribed form, a uniform system of book-keeping and the periodical examination of books by experienced and qualified auditors selected by the money-lender and approved by Government, the Association avers its inability to see the object aimed at. The sub-Committee, they say, does not even suggest that the substitution or the falsification of account books is a common practice amongst money-lenders and in the absence of a proved charge of that nature, the recommendation appears to them to be baseless. The recommendation, they contend, is a most mischievous one. A lawyer or a medical man is precluded from disclosing the financial or physical infirmities of his client. The banker is not permitted to disclose the state of his customer's account. Upon what principle then, is the proposed prying into one's private business transactions justified? asks the Association.

The Association strongly feels that what is wanted at the present moment is not so much a new law as the better administration of the existing law.

ESTATE LABOURERS AND DRINK.

An important item in the agenda of the Legislative Council when it opens its new sessions next week, will be the motion introducing the Government's new Excise programme. The terms of the motion are based on the recommendations of the Excise Commission which were made in the report it issued last year. Temperance workers have awaited with keen interest the introduction of this motion. The schedule of the motion gives the Commission recommendation group by group with the Governments proposed modifications subjoined. The most novel feature of the proposed scheme relates to estate labour and local option. While accepting the proposed canteen system, Government considers that estate canteens should purvey beer and porter in addition or alternatively to arrack and toddy. Estate Superintendents will have large power over these canteens if the scheme is passed and they can close them without any poll.

IMMIGRANT LABOURERS FROM INDIA.

According to statistics prepared by the Controller of Indian Immigrant Labour, last year the number of Indian estate labourers who came to Ceylon totalled 133,712 which is slightly less than that of the previous years. During the last seven years, however, the number of immigrants has increased by over 600 per cent, an indication of the attractiveness that employment on estates in Ceylon has for the Indian labourer. Most of these men are brought under recruiting licenses, and the records from 1924 show that the number of recruiting licences issued, has gradually reduced, which points to the fact that many come voluntarily without the inducement offered by recruiters. More powerful than all the recruiting is said to be the impression made by the emigrants from Ceylon. On a rough estimate, on an average 50,000 labourers go back to their homes in India and are known to return in as large numbers.

The number of Indians who have been repatriated at public expense has increased considerably. In 1924 the number was 571, the following year it rose to 1851 and nearly double that number was repatriated in 1926. In 1927 the figure stood at 2902 while last year it reached 3157.

Full, Frank, Unqualified Apology

"TIMES OF INDIA" AND PRESIDENT PATEL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The following letter has been addressed by Messrs. Bennett Coleman and Company (Proprietors of the "Times of India," Bombay) to the President of the Legislative Assembly.—

"In the record of the proceedings of the Indian Legislative Assembly on September 14th last there is a report of a discussion during which a certain despatch appearing in the "Times of India" of September 8th was arraigned. The passages quoted from the despatch under reference were as follows:—First (in reference to the establishment of a separate Assembly Secretariat): "The Home Member this afternoon made his promised statement in reply to that by the President yesterday in regard to the institution of a separate Assembly Secretariat, a good deal of publicity has been done in preparation for this discussion in order, apparently, to prejudice the Government position. Your correspondent makes no suggestion that this publicity was inspired by anybody. When the subject began to fill the air some time ago, he asked in a proper official quarter whether any information could be given about it and was given, as a courtsey to the President, a polite but decided answer in the negative. "Second (on a point of order raised when the Government first desires to move for consideration of the Public Safety Bill) The President then, without mentioning the Government's plea of urgency or referring to what the Law Member has said, ruled that as copies of the bill had not been made available for three days, the matter should stand over".

These passages have been interpreted as an insinuation of partiality against yourself as President of Indian Legislative Assembly. May we assure you and the House without qualification fully and frankly that no insinuation of partiality was intended and that anything in the despatch in question which may seem to impute partiality and that I offer you and the House my full and unqualified apology for anything in the despatch which was open to such construction."—A. P.

MR. BYRT'S APOLOGLY

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Mr. Byrt, the correspondent of the "Times of India," has also addressed to the President of the Legislative Assembly a letter in Similar Terms to the one sent by Messrs Bennett Coleman and Co. Proprietors of the Paper. At the close of the letter Mr. Byrt States:—

"I desire to assure you and the House fully and frankly that no allegation of partiality was intended, that I withdraw without qualification anything in the despatch in question which may seem to impute partiality and that I offer you and the House my full and unqualified apology for anything in the despatch which was open to such construction."—A. P.

MR. SPEAKER'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

In adjourning the assembly till tomorrow President Patel made the following statement:—

"Before I adjourn the House I should like to make a reference to one matter. The Hon'ble members will recollect the circumstances in which the Leader of the opposition brought to the notice of this House the conduct of two journalists in the Press Gallery during the last session. The charges against them were that they had made criticisms and remarks reflecting on the conduct of the Assembly and the impartiality of the Chair. After a full discussion the House unanimously left me to deal with the offenders and I cancelled the press passes of Mr. Rice of the London "Daily Telegraph" and of Mr. Byrt of the "Times of India". In doing so, I made it clear that neither of these journalists would be permitted to re-enter the Press Gallery until they and their respective newspapers had apologised in fitting terms for their conduct and such apologies had received adequate publication in the press. I have now received an apology from Mr. Byrt, the correspondent of the "Times of India" as also an apology from the proprietors of the Times of India and I propose to read them to the House". (Applause). (Here the President read out the text of the letters.)

APOLOGIES ACCEPTED.

The President resuming his statement said:

"It would in my opinion have been more courteous to the Assembly as well as to the Chair if these apologies had been tendered at an earlier date instead of their being put off to this late hour, for it is now some four months since I made it clear that apologies would have to be made. I have, however, decided to accept these belated expressions of regret as sufficient fulfilment of the first condition laid down in my order. The second condition to be carried out by Mr. Byrt and his paper was to see that these letters of apology received due publication in the press. This condition should also have been fulfilled along with the first but having regard to the fact that adequate apology has been made and will, in the ordinary course, find due publication, I have decided to excuse this omission. I, therefore, direct the Secretary to issue the necessary press pass to Mr. Byrt on his compliance with prescribed fod Malities" (Applause).

The House reassembles to-morrow.—A. P.

SYMPATHY WITH GUJARAT STUDENTS

All over India to-morrow (Wednesday) will be observed as Students' Protest Day to show Young India's sympathy with the brave students of the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad. The Bombay Youths in their usual manner have planned numerous demonstrations on grand scale. Every college in Bombay will hold a protest meeting and several schools will have their meetings.

Meetings at the different places will be held at:—

Law College at 10-30 a.m. outside the College.

Wilson College at 1-0 p.m. on the Chowpatty Sands.

V. J. T. Institute at 1-20 p.m. opposite the College.

Elphinstone College at 1-30 p.m. on the Oval.

St. Xavier's College at 1-45 p.m. on the Esplanade Maidan.

Sydenham College at 2-0 p.m. outside the College, Gymnasium Lane.

National Medical College at 4-0 p.m. outside the College.

Grant Medical College at 4-0 p.m. outside the College.

G. S. Medical College at 4-15 p.m. outside the Hostel.

Demonstration opposite the Vice-Chancellor's Chamber, University Clock Tower at 5-15 p.m.

Public meeting at the Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Mr. K. F. Naviman, M.L.C., will preside.

LORRY AND MOTOR CYCLE COLLIDE

CYCLIST SEVERELY INJURED

A serious collision between a motor lorry and a motor cycle occured at Foras Road on Sunday evening with the result that a Parsi cyclist and the other occupants of the motor cycle were injured and the cycle badly damaged.

It appears that the motor lorry, No. Bom. 7210, driven by one Saikh Mohamed Peermohamed was proceeding towards Foras Road Road in the direction of Jairaj Lane from Falkland Road. When the lorry was taking a turn into the Jairaj Lane the motor cycle No. Z700 came from the opposite direction, being driven by Mr. N. T. Wadia. There were two other gentlemen in the side car. The motor lorry and the cycle collided with great impact with the result that the cyclist was thrown off the cycle and the cycle was found under the right front mudguard of the lorry. Mr. Wadia's right leg was seriously injured and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is detained for treatment. The other occupants of the cycle also received injuries. Police are making inquiry into the matter.

—:o:—

A SENSE OF HUMOUR

WHAT IS IT ?

Rather difficult to describe you'll say. It is a combination of that "it" that Marie Corelli writes about and which we label "personality", with the additional advantage that the possessor has the ability, not only to see the funny side of things himself but is able tickle the risible faculties of others by his humourous description of deft portrayal of any king or any person that offers scope for unlimited fun and caricature. These people are styled humourists and in the forefront of these purveyours of comedy burlesque is Selwyn Driver who is a member of the new reversical comedy company. The Peep Show which opens at the Public Hall on Monday next.

Selwyn Driver's work is pervaded with a delightful irresponsibility which imbues it with the freshness of spontannity and always leaves one "wanting more" than which no finer tribute can be paid to an artiste.

RATE WAR IN INSURANCE TARIFF

BOMBAY FIRE ASSOCIATION'S DECISION

—:o:—

It is understood that a meeting held on Monday morning of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association it was decided to appoint a committee to go into the question of rebate of commission. The discussion lasted for about two hours and it is understood the tariff as at present in force is not to be suspended so as to give a handle to the foreign companies to cut the rates.

PEARSE & CO.

Messrs. Pearse and Company, the well-known Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers of Apollo Street, have presented their clients this year with beautifully illustrated calendars. Since this old concern was purchased by Mr. Bapuji Dorabji Daroowala, it has been under the management of Mr. Jal Dhanjibhai Crawford, who has made the restaurant a great success. Messrs. Pearse and Company are the only Company who have patent steam bakeless bakery. They are the recipients of three gold medals for their cakes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

TUESDAY, January 29.

Polling Day for Municipal Ward Elections 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 1.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 2.

The s.s. "Narkunda" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S. S. "Shingo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 29th Inst.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F.M.S., Johore, Malacca, Netherlands, Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore via Calcutta will be closed at General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 31st Inst.

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Those gentlemen who are members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this ward, should enroll themselves as Congress members for 1929, on or before the 31st instant. The Committee's office is open during office hours and is situated at Joshi Building 1st floor, Opp. Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road. If this is no done, one ceases to no a member of the B.P.C.C. according to the constitution.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Mr. Max Yergan, M.A., Secretary, Students' Non-European Christian Association of South Africa, will deliver a Public Lecture under the auspices of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood to-day (Tuesday) at the Brotherhood Hall, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Constructive Forces in the South African Racial Situation", when Mr. K. Natrajan will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, at Parel the total number of patients treated during the month of December 1928 was 1949 of which 1039 were women and 910 children, 498 being boys and 412 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 75.

MRS. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALE'S CANDIDATURE.

The services of the entire staff of the local popular Ladies' Magazine the "Griha Laxmee" have been volunteered to help the election of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, the only Lady Candidate, on the 29th instant and the office of the "Griha Laxmee" will therefore remain closed today (Tuesday).

YOGI VISHWANATH MAHARAJ KESKAR.

A great philosopher and educationist will shortly leave for Europe and America on philosophical mission. He will carry the message of Spiritual India to the modern Civilized World and will deliver discourses on Fundamentals of Science; Higher life of man; Yoga and its use in life; practical side of philosophy; Religion and Science are they one or two; How life began? What is death? Origin of Races and Languages? Power of human speech and such other allied topics. He is now residing at Arnala about five miles from Virar, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

BHANDARI STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the young men of the Bhandari community was held on Sunday at the Marker Building, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay, under the presidentship of Mr. V. S. Bole, to consider over the desirability of holding a social gathering of the community.

It was unanimously resolved that an Association of the Bhandari students under the name of Bhandari Student Association should be formed with the aims and objects to undertake educational and social activities and to hold social gathering etc. in the community and provisional committee was appointed to frame rules and regulations.

NOTICE

—:o:—

Notice is hereby given to all persons that our MEHTAJI THAKKAR PRAGJI NAROTTAM has LEFT our SERVICE of his free will and pleasure from the 28th instant and that he has now no connection whatsoever with our firm. If any one deal with him in our name and on our behalf he will do so at his own risk and responsibility and we will not be liable for the same.

THAKKER ANANDJI VALLABHDAS AND CO.,
C/o. 231, Sheikh Memon Street,
Bombay No. 2.
29th January, 1929.

SHACKELL SCHOOL OF DANCING

—:o:—

INTERESTING DISPLAY

Begin with the children—that has been the slogan for many movement of reform and advancement. The varied programme of entertainment presented at the Excelsior by Miss Shackell's School of Dancing may be taken as sign of the times. The newly-aroused interest in dancing as an art has already started with the children. Of the fourteen items of the dance programme on Monday evening there were hardly any that failed to interest the audience. Particular mention must, however, be made of the "Dutch Dance" by Miss Joyce Sherren and Buster Tweedle. Both the "Dutch Dance" and "Highland Fling" indicated their apparent finish and proficiency. The "Statue Dance" was suggestive of a pretty theme. The "Tambourine Dance" and the "Garden of Baelbus," particularly the latter, were colourful and spectacular. The "Team Dance," "Tambourine Dance," "Harlequin and Harlequinette" and the "Tolkey Dance" were well arranged. But the finished dance that was entitled to secure the evening's highest appreciation was, no doubt, the Scotch "Sword Dance" by Miss Marie Bird. She has a future. So has Miss Margaret Robinson who danced as "Ariadne."

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

7 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool and New York, Closing Rates. Close Down.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

12 noon Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates, Close Down.

7 p.m. An Orchestral Hour By the B. B. and C. I. Railway Regimental Band. Under the direction of Mr. W. W. Sayer By kind permission of The Officer Commanding. Overture, Lustspiel, Kela-Bela. Intermezzo, Hearts and Flowers, Toban, Excerpts from the Suite "Hiawatha, Coleridge-Taylor, 1. The Wooing, 2. The Marriage Feast, 3. The Conjurer's Dance, Two Hindoo Pictures, Hansen, 1. Approaching and passing a Hindo Temple, 2. The Shepherdess of the Himalayas, An Albumleaf, Wagner, Suite. The Bohemian, Ord Hume, 1. The "Appeal" 2. The Caravan, 3. Tarantelle, Intermezzo-Scena, In a Persian Market, Ketelby, Mrch Salute the Standard, Saffroni,

8 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates, Silver Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market Prices, Stock Exchange Prices.

9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.

9-20 p.m. "Selected Reading" By Wilfred Nevile.

9-30 p.m. Master R. C. Roy, Vocal Music.

10-5 p.m. Master Vasant, Vocal Music.

10-40 p.m. Saiyyad Sufi Ali, Sitar Solo.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 3. Total mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 66. The total mortality this day last year was 73.

FROM BOMBAY TO DELHI IN 12 HOURS

—:o:—

GENERAL MOTORS' SERVICE RECORD

—:o:—

AIR PLANE UTILISED TO CARRY SPARE PARTS

If any proof were needed to demonstrate the ability of General Motors Spare Parts Depot in Bombay to render instant service to customers in any part of the country, it was afforded on Sunday morning when two large packages containing spare parts for motor trucks were conveyed by airplane to Delhi. The well-known airman, Mr. Vincent, executed the commission. As this is the first time that air-transport has been utilised for such a purpose, the credit for giving a lead in the direction of quicker servicing to car-owners must go to the local organisation of General Motors. At the same time, the flight showed the merchandising possibilities of aviation in a country of the vast dimensions of India.

When the packages weighing nearly 75 pounds were being shipped on to the airplane, and the news of their contents spread among those present at the Juhu aerodrome, the affair occasioned much comment. The large-sized package held a radiator for General Motors truck, while the smaller one containing a quantity of spare parts for Chevrolet trucks was addressed to Messrs. Allen Berry and Company, who are General Motors dealers in Delhi.

The radiator was ordered by the British Motor Car Company, another General Motors dealer in Delhi, for quick delivery and on hearing of Mr. Vincent's proposed flight to the same city it was deemed too good an opportunity to be missed for demonstrating that the Bombay Plant is in the unique position of rendering a speedy service which has not hitherto been made available in India.

A telegram has been received in Bombay to the effect that the airplane arrived in Delhi on Sunday afternoon, the flight taking less than 12 hours, and that the spare parts have been delivered to the General Motors dealers to whom the goods were despatched.

In passing, it may be mentioned that the exploration of aviation possibilities, as in the present case which has been cited, is an encouraging feature as regards the future development of commercial aviation in this country.

STEAMER'S MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Chifuku Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 27th January and is due to arrive here on the 8th February via Colombo.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with Mails from London of 24th inst. left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 26th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Awa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 26th inst, and is due to arrive here on Wednesday Noon the 30th idem.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 27th idem and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 1st February.

A view of the Juhu aerodrome with the aifplane which Mr. Vincent used for his record flight from Bombay to Delhi in less than 12 hours. Copies of the Sunday edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" which were sent by this airplane were delivered in Delhi on Sunday afternoon. The General Motors, India Ltd. established a record in service in utilising the plane to carry spare parts to the General Motors Dealers in Delhi. The photo shows the General Motors products being loaded in the airplane.

TENNIS

—:o:—

HARD COURT TOURNEY

Monday was a quiet day for the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament only one of the matches running into three sets. Mrs. Race and Miss O. Stebbing in their fixture Mrs. Macdongall and Mrs. Freke took the first set comfortably at 6-3, but they had the tables turned on them in an advantage set. Both pairs tried for the deciding set Mrs. Race and her partner eventually winning at 6-4. Raja Iyer had an easy time with B. V. Desai, while Kamruddin registered two wins.

THE RESULTS

R. S. Raja Iyer beat B. V. Desai 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. Campbell & Suvarna beat Miss. Harris & Dariaya 6:2, 6:4.

R. F. Vakharia beat R.A. Eneddon 6:2 6:4

C. Gonsalves beat R. H. E. Nagarwalla 6:4, 6:2

H. Kohloff beat W. B. Schleiter 6:0, 6:2

Y. Taku & N. R. Suvarna beat Kapadia & Partner 6:0, 6:2

M. Take & Partner W. O. Pastur & Daruwalla.

M. Kamruddin beat C. N. Mehta 6:1, 6:1

H. N. Baria & K. J. Mody beat S. K. Nathani & Essa. 6:1, 6:3

R. J. Gazder & Partner W. J. D. P. Pathak & Udwadia.

M. Kamruddin beat N. R. Soman 6:2, 9:7

Mrs. Race & Miss. O. Stebbing beat Mrs. Macdougall & Mrs. Freke. 6:3, 5:7, 6:4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

The first matches commence at 4 P. M. (S.T.)

COURT NO 1.

Y. Taku & N. R. Suvarna v/s R. H. E. Nagarwalla & Vakharia.

Followed by.

K. Youdhimatsu & Partner v/s H. Kohloff & C. Gonsalves.

COURT NO 2.

M. Take & Kawamura v/s. H. B. Deshpande & M. M. Pandya.

Followed by.

Followed by.

Mrs. Campbell & Mrs. Ridsdale v/s. Mrs. Jones & Mrs. Hunt.

COURT NO. 3.

H. R. Shellenberger v/s. T. S. Mahadeo, followed by

D. M. Khatao v/s. B. Govindrao.

COURT NO. 4.

Ramrath Chopra v/s. G. H. Kanal. followed by..

G. P. Gaikwad v/s. M. G. Kamat.

On the first available Court of the Hindu Gymkhana.

R. S. Raja Iyer & R. A. Wagle v/s Lahey Bean & F. E. Sharp.

EXPLOSION IN CHINESE COAL MINE

3 JAPANESE AND 100 CHINESE MINERS MISSING

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Mukden.—Three Japanese and a hundred Chinese miners are missing following an explosion in the South Manchurian Railway Company's coal mine in Yan-tai.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

TUESDAY, JANUARY, 29, 1929.

There arrived in the "Chronicle" office yesterday an interesting document from Raipur. It was "a forecast of H. M. the Amir Amanullah" and bore the sub-title "What does the Astrology say." I am quite intrigued to find from the document that "the Astrology" says much the same thing about Amanullah and your humble servant—"Twinplex".

* * * *

You wouldn't easily believe it, but I assure you that the miseries of human beings are after all of the same type. Only their intensity varies.

* * * *

Take "H. M. the Amir Amanullah", for example, and look at him through the spectacles of this forecast—and look at me.

* * * *

"The rebels will be routed out in March, 1929", says the Raipur forecast, "but in the meanwhile Amanullah will have to suffer from pecuniary condition and want of faithful men."

* * * *

That is precisely my trouble. Pecuniary condition and want of faithful men. Oh, for some faithful souls who will have faith unending in me and say: "Here you are"—the currency notes emit a pleasant crisp crackle as they are shoved into my hands—"repayable when able—you understand."

* * * *

Anyway you are all, I am sure, glad to learn from me through the forecast that the Amir Amarullah "will fully resume the reins of the Kingdom in his hands from 14-4-29 to 24-5-29 and the rebellion will be subdued." Amen.

* * * *

I saw the other evening Mr. Montagu in bronze in the avenue leading to Churchgate Street undergoing a process of thorough cleansing. I wondered whatever had happened to him—I mean it.

* * * *

The staute, I was relieved to find, was all right. It will "stand". So will, I find from Lord Irwin's emphatic assertion, Mr. Montagu's declaration.

* * * *

But I am concerned to note that according to the Viceroy "it will stand for all time as the solemn pledge of the British people." That's not saying much, is it? We all know about British pledges, particularly the pledge in the Queen's Proclamation.

* * * *

And let be noted that Lord Irwin's interpretation of the declaration is that it is a pledge "to do all that can be done by one people to asssit another to attain full national political status."

* * * *

An item in this process of "all that can be done" was to foist upon India an unwanted All-White Commission.

* * * *

She: "Do you believe in clubs for women, dear?"

He: "Yes, if kindness fails."

Latest Cotton News

—:o:—

New York Futures 7 Points Up

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

New York, Jan. 28.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 3 points. There was fairly large inquiry by trade interests and prices recorded a rise of 12 points above previous close. At this level some long liquidation brought in a relapse and prices after minor fluctuations closed at a net rise of 7 points. Price fluctuations in May Contract.—Opening 19.83—3; 19.88 plus 2; 19.93 plus 7; 18.98 plus 12; 19.90 plus 4. Closing 19.93 plus 7.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 4 points in sympathy with firm New York closing on Saturday. In the beginning there was some scattered liquidation which resulted in an additional decline of 2 points from the opening level, but continued trade calling hardened prices and the market closed at a rise of 6 points. Price fluctuation in May Contract: Opening: 10.30 plus 4; 10.28 plus 2; 10.30 plus 4; closing 10.32 plus 6.

The Liverpool futures market is due to open unchanged to 1 point higher on Tuesday.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan. 28, 11 p.m.

In sympathy with opening easier advices from New York, the local market opened at Rs. 355 for Broach April/May delivery. Afterwards improving New York quotations hardened prices to Rs. 357, but again reacted and closed at 11 p.m. at Rs. 355/12/0.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

	January 28.
Previous Closing Rate	19.86
To-day's Opening Rate	19.83
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	19.93
Difference	plus .07
Broach Expectation	357-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

	January 28.
Previous Closing Rate	10.26
To-day's Opening Rate	10.30
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.32
Difference	plus .06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Jan. 28
Silver ready	26 2 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver forward	26 3 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

—:o:—

	Bombay, Jan. 28.
1st Settlement	59 3 0
2nd Settlement	59 5 0
3rd Settlement	59 9 0

UNIVERSITY ELECTION

—:o:—

MR. S. A. BRELVI'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. S. A. Brelvi is standing as a candidate for election to the Senate of the Bombay University from the Graduates' Constituency.

BANDRA'S NATIONAL LIBRARY

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Jan. 28.

After twelve years of silent and steady working, the National Library is now to be a registered society. It saw the light of day in 1917, when a few young men set aside a mite from their salaries towards the purchase of books and pamphlets for circulation. Gradually more joined in, and the circle now has on its roll 268 members, among them are Messrs. S. S. Naik, P. Patel, D. N. Wandrekar, H. B. Thakur and R. K Patker

The aim of the Library which has its reading room at Patkar Blocks, Ghodbunder Road, is to cultivate a taste for Marathi literature and is open to all, though at present only Hindus form the membership. Periodicals and dailies are kept in the reading room which is regularly visited by a good number of members and the stock of books ranging from fiction to politics amount to no less than 2,000 volumes. Further, under the auspices of the Library, the Vidyarthi Mandal has been established and poor students are given the benefit of tutorial classes held at night. The Bandra Municipality has also been granting a fairly good sum since 1927.

SIR G. MILNE TO CONTINUE AS CHIEF OF IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The "Daily Telegraph" says there is reason to believe that Sir George Milne will continue as Chief of the Imperial General Staff for an year after the normal expiry of his four years tenure in February 1930. It was recently expected that Sir Charles Harington would succeed him and that Sir David Campbell would become Commander-in Chief of the Army in India. Now the names of Sir Philip Chetwode and Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd are increasingly suggested in military circles as possibles for those two offices.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JANUARY, 29, 1929.

WANTED DEEDS.

"In external affairs", Lord Irwin addressing the Legislative Assembly on Monday said, "everything has been dwarfed by the upheaval in Afghanistan." The happenings in Afghanistan, however, have a direct reaction on the internal affairs of the country. For, the people of India realise only too well that the defeat of Amanullah means, to a large extent, a set-back to the forces which are working for freedom, enlightenment and progress in all Asia, specially their own country. It is this realisation which is responsible for the remarkable rally of non-Muslims as well as Muslims in India to the cause of Amanullah; for the latter stands not for the dominance of one race or creed over another but for the constructive co-operation of men and women of all races and creeds for the common benefit of all mankind. If India were free to-day she would unhesitatingly place all her resources at the disposal of Amanullah because she would do so with the conviction that she was helping the cause of Right and Progress again the menace of Reaction and Chaos. If India welcomes the policy of non-intervention which the Viceroy has enunciated she does so because the announcement sets at rest the fear lest the Government of India might take the rash step of recognising the usurper who has proclaimed himself King of Kabul.

So far as the internal affairs are concerned, the Viceroy's speech, assuming it to be a full expression of his real mind, is a barren performance, barren of any true understanding the trials and tribulations of the people whose interests he is supposed to safeguard and barren of any true statesmanship capable of finding a solution for the people's grievances. There is welcome evidence of sympathy with the aspirations of India, but sympathy without action suited to it is a mockery. While claiming "to interpret as faithfully as he might the hopes, feelings and desires of the Indian people, to His Majesty's Government", he lightly dismisses the voice of the people as expressed by the Congress as displaying "intolerance and impatience." While the whole country continues to be floundering in economic distress, he offers it a Council of Agricultural Research, with no doubt a number of foreign experts with fat salaries, and one more Royal Commission to add to the country's expense. The Agricultural Commission itself was for the most part a huge joke, the greatest grievance of the ryot, the crushing land tax, being kept out of its purview. Many of the urgent and practical recommendations made by the Commission, repetitions as they were of the measures proposed by several Indian bodies before, have been conveniently shelved, and the Viceroy announces the expenditure of lakhs on research work, while the peasant continues to be steeped in illiteracy, poverty and debt and therefore utterly unable to make anything like full use of modern agricultural knowledge already available. While both Capital and Labour continue to be victims of the ruinous currency policy of Government and the utterly inadequate protection Government afford to Indian industries, the Viceroy gives the country, not the needed protection nor a sane currency policy, but one more Royal Commission on industrial disputes evidently for the impossible task of making houses without bricks.

Referring to the broader features of the political situation, the Viceroy says that "it is as unprofitable to deny Parliament's right to form a free and deliberate judgment as it would be short-sighted of Parliament to underrate the importance of trying to reach a solution which might carry the willing assent of political India." The time for equivocation is past. If there is any meaning in the principle of Self-Determination, for which England is supposed to have bled and certainly made India bleed, it is not for the British Parliament to judge what India wants. It is for India to determine her own Constitution freely and deliberately. That she has done and it is for Parliament to give its willing assent. If the Viceroy wished both India and Parliament to co-operate honourably in the task of framing India's Swaraj Constitution, he must thank himself for the missed opportunity of insisting on a Round Table Conference. It is for him now to see if the opportunity he missed was the last. When the people's offer for a Round Table Conference was rejected, they had no other course than to determine their own Constitution which the Viceroy himself admits to be "the result, no doubt, of an earnest effort to grapple with an exceedingly complex problem and as such entitled to serious consideration." But it is not fair, says the Viceroy, to call upon Parliament to record its approval of a scheme in the framing of which it had no part, without any alteration in it and within, what he considers, an impossibly short time of one year. As we have said above, Parliament is itself responsible for its non-participation in framing the Swaraj scheme. In being called upon to approve of it without any serious alteration, it is asked to do what it has done before in the case of Ireland and South Africa. The period given to Parliament to record its approval is not so short as it might appear. The demand for speedy Swaraj is at least a generation old. The most strenuous fight for it began eight years ago. Since then twice in the Legislative Assembly has the demand been repeated. Another year now given to Parliament speaks for India's patience in spite of her unspeakable wrongs. It is in vain for the Viceroy merely to dangle once again the Declaration of 1917 before the country and to assure it that "the pledge so given will never be dishonoured." A pledge is dishonoured as much by an unconscionable time in fulfilling it as by no attempt being made for its fulfilment. And the pledge of 1917 is only the last of a series of broken pledges.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

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The City Corporation's elections take place to-day; and the fate of the city and its civic problems will be settled, for the next three years. That, at least, is the general impression about the significance of these elections in the public mind; and yet, did we but consider the question a little more carefully and minutely, it is open to question if we would find sufficient reason in fact to justify any such importance being attached to these elections. However much one may regret to state it, the fact remains that the contest for the several seats in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay wears a depressing air of unreality, which speaks very poorly for the degree of interest taken by the public in their local problems. The proportion of voters going to poll has, ever since the new municipal constitution came into force, been so small and the tendency evident so far in connection with the present elections seems to be so little different from the past that one questions justly if the public is at all aware of the responsibilities as well as opportunities provided for it. There is, however, no dearth of problems to explain this lack of public interest in the municipal elections; but there is, it must be admitted, a woeful lack of an understanding,—and, much more, of an appreciation,—of these problems, not only among the voters, but even among the majority of the candidates. We are open to argument and conviction; but we believe that hardly one in every ten of the candidates offering themselves for election to the city council has familiarised himself with the basic law of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and far fewer, we should think, have any idea of the problems confronting the City Fathers. The City describes itself proudly as the first in India; but its conscript Fathers give it very little occasion for civic pride, at least in their own appreciation of the problems and difficulties of the city life and government. There are, no doubt, fads and fancies, peculiar to most of the candidates or favoured by their group of immediate supporters, which, with few outstanding exceptions, they, if elected would air in the Corporation, during such intervals as they can procure from their own business, or more commonly from the fascinating pursuit of bestowing the municipal contracts or patronage to which the membership of the Corporation entitles each little Napoleon of Nottinghill to aspire. But of solid work for the building up of civic life,—of any understanding of the problems, let us say, of primary or technical education in the city; of improvement and extension of transport facilities for the general as well as the working public in the town; of the provision for other amenities, decencies and luxuries even, of city life,—we venture to say, the bulk of the present candidates and the would-be City Fathers are blissfully innocent.

We do not indeed, intend to disparage candidates on any one of them; though, were the record of public life and service hitherto achieved by each such aspirant for Municipal honours searched diligently, we feel the credentials so obtained would hardly justify many of these aspirants in entertaining the ambitions that they do. There is, indeed, it may be observed in passing, no agency in this city of a million and quarter people, to educate the civic voters in appraising the precise merits and claims of each claimant for their suffrages; nor is the machinery for recording the general sentiment of the voters such as to reflect accurately the public sentiment on any particular problem of civic life that may be of overriding interest for the moment. And here comes in our main complaint against the unreality of these triennial elections. There is no division of opinion worth the name in connection with city politics, no clear and definite cleavage of opinion on questions of principle affecting the government of the city, and so there are no parties worth the name to challenge a test of public verdict on specific proposals or achievements. We notice, indeed, in the list of candidates the names of some describing themselves proudly as Communists; but we take liberty to question if these innocents adequately understand the nature of Communism as applied to civic government, and the ways and means to attain to the same, given present conditions,—beyond, of course, often using parrot-wise highfalutin nonsense about Communism in the abstract. We have no quarrel with these in particular, nor any want of sympathy with them or their confreres, who stand for saner principles of civic government. Hence it is that such manifestation as there may be in Municipal Elections in this city, is a mere shadow,—a pale and misleading reflection,—of the national politics of this country. With few notable exceptions, the Congress label is, of course, exploited by a number of candidates for their own good, with, we wonder, how little of the Congress spirit and sentiment necessarily imported into these questions that affect the municipal government of Bombay. There are, again, issues, supposed to relate to the sacrosanct concerns of the religious life and beliefs of the people, which have been duly exploited in the last few weeks for election purposes, without there being any inherent justification for such a prostitution of the public trust as is involved in being a member of the City Corporation. And this, in spite of the fact there are first class issues of civic as well as national interest, on which, so far as we know, not a single candidate has thought it necessary to touch. There is, for example, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, which is steadily extending its bus service in the city, in usurpation,—as we consider,—of the legitimate function of a modern Municipality, without so much as a "by—your—leave" to the Corporation. And yet there is no one to say it nay! We can understand the representatives of the capitalist and comfortable classes,—and, of course, those of Tramway Company shareholders,—winking at such a silent encroachment on the rights of the municipality, and, therethrough, at the exploitation of the city travelling public for the benefit of a private corporation; but we fail to understand the silence of the "so-disant" representatives and champions of the working classes, or of those with Communist sympathies, on this germ of a graye problem of civic government that has long since divided the municipal voters into delnitely opposed classes in western countries.

The instance we have just quoted is not the only one of its kind. There is, however, no utility in adding to the list, since it is too late now to seek to change the drift of this election, except in so far as this warning may serve to open the eyes of the voters to their own responsibilities, as well as to the opportunities available to the Corporation, opportunities which are being now almost ignored. We trust, however, that the voting public of the city will devise means, at this election, if possible, and for the future certainly, to prevent the indifference to the material concerns, to the immediate problems of civic government, which has so far characterised the majority of the representatives of our new democracy. We can, of course, provide no slogan for to-day's elections; though we would support all those who are, even under present conditions, at war with the vested interests, no matter of what eminence or importance. But, realising this shortcoming of our civic polities, we trust the elections in future will combine an air of reality in contest which is lacking to-day, and will help to solve first-class issues of civic and material well-being, which are to-day, simply not understood.

ECONOMIC SWARAJ FOR INDIA

AUDACIOUS DEMAND OF EUROPEANS FOR ECONOMIC CAPITULATIONS

(BY "ECONOMIST".)

The adoption of a policy of protection by almost all the important countries today shows that economic independence and economic development are not possible without some sort of discrimination in favour of the nationals of the country concerned. Whether through the manipulation of tariffs and bounties or special legislative measures, such discrimination is exercised to preserve and promote national interests. Take, for instance, the British Empire. Here discrimination is practised by the nationals of one part of the Empire not only against foreigners but also against the other component parts of the Empire. Hence it was that Australia was able to reserve its coastal trade and hence it is that the Law officers of the Crown declared that the Coastal Reservation Bill now before the Legislative Assembly is within the competence of the Indian Legislature under the relevant sections of the British Merchant Shipping Act. But the powers of the nationals of a dominion to discriminate against the nationals of the other parts of the Empire are very wide and have been exercised extensively.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIANS.

Racial discrimination has been and is being practised against Indian citizens all over the Empire though they are subjects of the same Crown and members of the same Empire. It was in 1897 that at the Colonial Conference, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain urged that there should be no "nomination discrimination" in the Empire against coloured races, but that such discrimination should operate through certain specified tests (e.g., of language), which help to exclude them from the Dominions or Colonies concerned without actually naming them. It does not, of course, matter what precise form this discrimination takes so long as the substance and essence of it is there. Without dwelling on the various instances of political or municipal franchise withheld from or denied to Indians we shall confine our attention to racial discrimination in the economic sphere and shall mention only a few examples of its prevalence. In the Commonwealth of Australia, under the Post and Telegraph Act, 1901, No. 12, the Government was forbidden to enter into any mail contract with ships not manned with white labour. In Queensland the Act No. 13 of 1904, Queensland imposed disabilities on Asiatics as regards obtaining agricultural advances. In 1912-13 by arrangements made between the Commonwealth and Queensland the participation of Asiatics in the sugar indistry, which is highly subsidized in effect by the Commonwealth, was excluded. The Banana Industry Preservation Act, 1921, No. 3, is designed to prevent Asiatics having any share in it. Of the other States, Western Australia has been most energetic in anti-Asiatic measures. Thus the Factories' Act, 1904, No. 22, the Mining Act, 1904, and the Early Closing Act Amendment Act, 1904, all contained discrimination by name. Here also the Factories and Shops Act, 1920, No. 44, which is largely a re-enactment of old measures, shows the nature of the treatment meted out to Asiatics; a factory ordinarily requires four or more workers to fall under regulation, but a less number is sufficient if they be Asiatics: no Asiatics can be registered as owner or occupier, unless he carried on the business there before 1st November, 1903, nor be employed there save under the same conditions; no Asiatic can work longer hours than a woman, or before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m. During the anti-Asiatic fever of 1901-1906 South Australia passed a number of measures bearing harshly upon the Indians and the Asiatics in its territory. In the northern territory, a rule was laid down in 1910 forbiddin an Asiatic from employing aborigines. In New Zealand, after various attempts to pass laws against Indians which failed for some reason or another, there was passed in 1920 an Act which allowed free entry to European British subjects, but laid down special conditions for the entry of Indian British subjects with a view to prevent the entry of Indians from Fiji and elsewhere.

CLASSIC ILLUSTRATION.

South Africa provides of course the classic illustration of racial discrimination in the British Empire in the economic as in other spheres. The Transvaal Gold Act of 1908, No. 35, contained certain very important disabilities. No right under the law can be acquired by a coloured person and no holder of right under that law (e.g., a claim license or stand license-holder) might permit any coloured person, except his 'bona fide' servant, to reside on, or occupy ground held under such a right. Similarly, the Act No. 22 of 1913 contained a stringent education clause requiring an immigrant to pass a reading and writing test in a European language including Yiddish and by S. 4 (1) (a) authorised the Minister to exclude any class of persons whom 'on economic grounds' or by reason of standard or habits of life, he deemed unsuited to Union conditions and under this clause Indians were promptly all excluded save in the very few cases where the Government might waive the provision. The various disabilities of Indians in South Africa, such as the prohibition of land holding in Transvaal and the withholding and deprival of the license to trade or refusal of the transfer of license are well-known instances of economic discrimination against a race or community. The prohibition of the Act of 1885 applied to any company in which one or more Asiatics had a controlling interest while the registration of mortgage bonds over fixed property in favour of an Asiatic was also prohibited. Similarly there is prohibition against Indians holding land for agricultural or farming purposes in Natal. The last instance is that of the Colour Bill designed to debar by law the Asiatic as much as the native from any kind of skilled work.

POLICY OF DISCRIMINATION IN ENGLAND.

It is argued, however, that though the Dominions might discriminate against Indians, Indians in England suffer from no such disabilities. But to any careful student of the present-day England, it is evident that this equality of Indians in England is more a matter of form than reality. A study of the post-war legislation in England shows how discrimination is being practised there against non-Britishers, particularly against the coloured races and Indians. Even in British educational institutions, quota systems have been introduced to regulate the admission of Indian students which proves that no freedom or equality of opportunity exists. Some educational institutions and several technical lines such as training ships or naval schools do not admit Indians because of their colour. The Government of England have not merely practised but openly avowed the principle of racial discrimination on more occasions than one, as for instance, in reserving the Highlands in Kenya exclusively to Europeans. We need not pause here to exa-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

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"Our Dear, Dear Friends."

It is intriguing to notice that the British Foreign Minister, Sir Austen Chamberlain, in view of the fact that the general election is approaching and in apprehension of the possibility that the Liberal and Labour politicians and their Press will make capital of the recent conduct of British foreign policy which has antagonised America, does, after all, make a determined attempt to utter the soft speech that turneth away wrath. Making soft speeches is not Sir Austen Chamberlain's forte but he has to bend to the inevitable. He must face the unfortunate political situation and he assures America: "We admit freely and willingly the parity between the United States forces and our own." He assures Britain's dear, dear friends, the Americans, further that "it is an admission we have never made before and should never have made to any other nation." France and Italy will not particularly relish this outburst of extraordinary sympathy for America on the part of the British Foreign Minister. In America itself there will be a large number of people critically inclined to examine what are precisely British ideas of observing "parity". They are aware, of course, that Mr. Bridgmann, in a recent speech fought shy of referring to tables and schedules.

Land Revenue Reform.

It is understood that at the next session of the Council of State the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna will urge an enquiry into the systems of land revenue obtaining in different parts of India and their economic effects upon the condition of the rural population, with a view to suggest modifications in the systems and the financial measures necessary to give effect to them. The resolution but mildly expresses the wide and acute dissatisfaction with Government's land revenue policy. If the inquiry is accepted at all by Government, there is the danger of its being vague, academic and inordinately protracted. But it may serve the useful purpose of swelling and strengthening the demand for a drastic reform in the land revenue policy. The enquiry, however, should not be allowed to postpone indefinitely provincial legislation of the kind suggested by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Mr. K. M. Munshi in Bombay. What is essential through out the country is that land revenue like all other forms of taxation must be brought immediately under the regulation of the Legislative Councils.

A Vindictive Principal.

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar has done well to publish a detailed statement reproduced in our columns yesterday, about the circumstances that led to the Gujerat College students' strike. That statement must dispel any lingering doubt in any reasonable man's mind about the correctness of the students' attitude and the vindictiveness of the Principal. The following facts are now clear as day-light. Some students having refrained from attending college on the day of the arrival of the Commission on which they were to be examined in a certain subject, the Principal decided that the students should appear again for the examination paying a fine and that "failure to pass this examination will mean that the Principal will be unable to give a certificate that the student has satisfactorily carried out the work appointed by the University for the first two terms in Arts." Mr. Mavlankar then interceded and came to an understanding with the Principal that the latter might, if he liked, hold a re-examination but should not levy a fine. It was also agreed that any failure in that subject in the terminal examination should not adversely affect the results of the annual examination.

Breach of Agreement.

The real trouble began when the Principal backed out of this agreement. In November last he put up a notice declaring that "any student who does not pay the fee in advance, will not be permitted to sit for the examination and should be considered not to have passed the examination, viz., the examination in Trigonometry and Geometry." Herein he respected the agreement only to the extent that failure in one subject in the terminal examination was not to prejudice the students' chances at the annual examination. But he played a dodge in retaining the fine in the guise of a compulsory fee. In December he went farther and notified that "any student who fails to pay the fee and to appear, will not be allowed to sit for the annual examination and will not be given F. Y. A. certificate required by the University to enable a student to proceed to the I. A. or I.Sc. course." Thus at one stroke he scrapped both the agreement and the University regulation which authorises only one, the annual, examination for the promotion of the First-year students to the Intermediate class. The supineness of the Government is as amazing as the shifty and vindictive procedure of the Principal. But the last word is yet to be written on the subject and the students will not budge.

MAILED FIST IN VELVET GLOVE

Viceroy's Reply to Congress Ultimatum

Parliament Can't Accept Nehru Report !

1917 DECLARATION STANDS FOR ALL TIME

Royal Commission to inquire into Labour Conditions

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The opening of every new session has a normal attraction of its own, with its prospect of interesting discusions on lively topics which emerge during the recess. Today, however, an additional attraction was the opening address of the Viceroy to the Assembly. All the galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity. The House that met to-day was in one respect materially different from the one that dispersed at Simla. It had lost two outstanding personalities, namely Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member and Lala Lajpat Rai, Nationalist Leader. Lala Hansraj entered on a task he had been accustomed to, and was welcomed by many of his old colleagues, while Sir B. L. Mitter, though not previously a member of the House, has been sufficiently well-known to the members of the House. Among other changes most noticeable was the emergence of Mr. Ranga Iyer for the first time in a frock coat and full-fledged parliamentary dress.

Mr. Jinnah was absent and a report had it that he would be reaching here on February 2. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Congress Party Leader, and president of the Congress, was the recipient of greetings from every section of the House, as also the New Finance Member, Sir George Schuster.

The non-official blocks, were somewhat thin compared with the official benches. The order in which the front rows of non-official side were occupied was as follows Mr. Mahomed Yakub (Deputy President)' Pandit Motilal Nehru (Congress Party), Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar (Nationalists), Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan (Independents), Sir D'Arcy Lindsay (European Group) and Sir Abdul Qayum (Central Moslem Party). Mr. M. K. Acharya was sitting behind the nominated Muslim members.

President Patel arrived a minute before the Viceroy and occupied the Chair placed next to the Speaker's chair which was reserved for Viceroy. When the Governor-General was ushered in the entire House and the occupants of the gallaries stood up. When the Viceroy commenced reading the address there was in all about one-hundred members present.—A. P.

Following is the full text of His Excellency the Viceroy's address to the Legislative Assembly to-day:—

Mr. Presiden and Gentlemen.—When I appointed this date for the beginning of your session my intention was to appoint the same date for the beginning of the session of the Council of State in order that I might be able to-day to address both the Chambers. It was, however, pointed out to me that in the Delhi Session, mainly owing to the fact that the Council of State has no part in the voting of supply, the burden of work which falls on the members of the Council of State is considerably lighter than that which falls upon the Assembly and that it would not therefore be convenient to summon the two Chambers to begin their labours simultaneously. I have, theferore, been constrained on this occasion to confine my address to the members of this Chamber.

For the past two months we have all laboured under the burden of a grave anxiety owing to the prolonged illness of the King-Emperor but by the mercy of Providence recent news shows that His Majesty's progress has been steadily maintaining and we may now reasonably hope that he is on the highway to complete recovery. The universal sympathy that has gone out to the Royal House and particularly to Her Majesty the Queen during these dark days has shown in striking fashion how securely King George the V by devotion to duty and personal thought for all his people, has enthroned himself in their hearts. They will continue to pray that for many years he may be spared to rule over them and guide their destinies.

In interval that has elapsed since your last session, India has lost two notable sons, the one a member of my Council and the other a prominent member of this Assembly. Though they differed in much they resembled one another in the extent to which they were able to attract to themselves the affection of many outside the circle of their political associates. Of Mr. Das, I can speak from the close personal knowlerge that came from our work together and which gave me ample opportunity of observing the high and selfless principles by which his life was guided. A firm friend and a wise counsellor, his death is to me a great personal loss. Of Lala Laipat Rai, I can only speak from the standpoint of a far less intimate relationship. It fell to him to play a prominent part in the political life of his country but there were qualities in him that led many who dissentted most sharply from his political opinions to forget much of their dissent in a genuine appreciation of a very human personality.

ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT.

Hon. members will recollect that after a conference of leaders in this House last September, a resolution was passed recommending the setting up of a separate establishment for dealing with the business of this Assembly. That resolution was of the nature of a compromise which, while not going so far as your President desires, went rather further than the proposals which my Government had already submitted to the Secretary of state. Having regard to the support which the resolution received from all quarters of the House, my Government decided to accept it with certain additions which were imposed by the fact that this House had

(Continued in column 4)

The Viceroy's address took thirty minutes to deliver. The first applause came when the Viceroy paid a tribute to the gallant bearing of the British Legation in Kabul, to the success of the Frontier Administration in controlling the tribes and to the evacuation by the Royal Air Force.

Sir Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, led the applause while Sir Abdul Qayam nodded assent to the Viceroy's declaration that the policy of the Government had been one of scrupulous non-intervention.

There was general applause when the Viceroy expressed India's debt of gratitude to the services rendered by Mr. Sastri in South Africa.

Some whispers were exchanged when the Viceroy announced the Royal Commission on Industrial Labour Problems. Apparently the announcement was unexpected. But the applause that greeted the announcement of the chairmanship of Mr. Whitely was confined to the official European and Central Muslim group benches.

There was tense silence when the Viceroy began his remarks on the political situation. There was considerable applause from one-half of the House when His Excellency emphasised that Britain's pledge embodied in the 1917 Declaration would never be dishonoured. And Sir Denys Bray led the applause greeting the Viceroy's view that the twenty-first century would judge them by the extent to which they had not lost faith in each other.

Pandit Malaviya and Sir Purshottamdas were the first to cheer the remark of the Viceroy that he was discharging his function fo interpreting the wishes of the Indian people to the British Government to the best of his ability. And finally, as the speech closed there was applause from every section of the House, Pandit Motilal, the leader of the Opposition, being among the first to do so.

After this, the Viceroy and the President withdrew and the members rose for fifteen minutes' recess before assembling for their normal sitting which also began to-day.—A. P.

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What Leaders Think of Speech

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NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Viceroy's speech has been well received by the political parties. Pandit Motilal is reported to have said that the speech was an appeal for an extension of time and would be favourably cousidered.

LOBBY TALKS

The fifteen minutes interval was utilised by the Associated Press Lobby Correspondent to gather the impression created by the Viceroy's speech in various quarters.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Deputy Leader of the Independent group declared that the personal touch in the latter part of the speech was admirable and he was convinced that it was sincere. "Lord Irwin deserves the fullest support that India can give in bringing about a better understanding between the two people. I am led to infer from his remarks about interpreting the wishes of Indian people that he must have been opposed to the scheme of Simon Commission as constituted If that is so, the British Government will always regret that they went past the advice of the Viceroy. One only hopes that Lord Irwin, when he is in England, will bring Indian views fully to the notice of the British Cabinet and try to resort to some more effective means of ascedtaining the views of political India whose willing assent. I am glad, the Viceroy has acknowledged to be essential for the success of any constitutional reform."

Sir Purshottamdas was particularly requested to express himself on the subject of the Royal Commission on Industrial Labour. He said:

"The Royal Commission will do no harm, but; I am personally of the opinion that there is little that the Commission can bring out which those intimately in touch with the industries do not know. As long as the Government is handicapping industries by its policy such as the currency policy there can be no solution of labour troubles which to my mind are the logical concequences of the currency policy and will not disappear so long as this policy is persisted in. As for the mischievous communist element in India I still repeat that the Government had powers in last May when the mischief showed its head to scotch it, but they evidently preferred to give it a long rope. As, however, this question is coming up before the Assembly very shortly I do not wish to say any more at this stage."

MIAN SHAH NAWAZ.

Mr. Mian Shah Nawaz, a leading member of the Central Muslim Group, Declared: "It is a very sincere utterance full of promise and hope. We should rely on the Viceroy and not stick to the ultimatum. His utterance regarding the Afghanistan is particularly welcome."

Mr. Jayakar, Acting Nationalist Leader, was approached but he felt that the speech was of such a character that it must be fully weighed before he expressed himself.

MR. SHUNMUKHAM CHETTY.

Mr. Shunmukham Chetty, a leading Congress Member, said "the Viceroy has maintained his reputation as a polished speaker who always uses language which does not needlessly offend those to whom the words are addressed. He spoke of action being more powerful than words. If only His Excellency will have the courage to act up to that motto, he would prove to be a great Viceroy and successfully discharge his great duty as an interpdeter of Indian aspirations to the British people. While he is obviously sincere in his desire to serve India he has not so far given proof that he can translate his pious sentiments into action. Unless Indians see tangible proofs of such action no amount of exhortation will remove the cloud of mistrust and suspicion to which His Excellency referred.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer who took his seat on the Independent benches said:

It is a very sincere and earnest speech of a great friend of India. Indians must deeply ponder over it before rashly criticising it. The speech was delivered in the best form of one who has been a member of the House of Commons for twenty years."

RAJA GHAGNFARALI KHAN.

Raja Ghazanfarali Khan said:

"The Viceroy's sincerity of purpose is already well established and the present speech further strengthens it. His reference to labour troubles is full of significance and requires serious consideration. I welcome the complement paid by the Viceroy to the Nehru Report. If the British Parliament equally convinces Indians of the sincerity of its pledge given in 1917 much of the present conflict would disappear."—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU IN AMERICA

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LONDON, Jan.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, writing to a friend in London, expatiates on the wonderful receptions which she says she has received in America, stating that she has been the guest of honour at functions held by all influential women's clubs, Leagues and Associations and Jewish and Negro organisations and has now begun the second part of the tour covering California and Southern and Northern States of America, after which she will leave for Canada where she will remain till end of April.—Reuter.

PLATITUDE AND COMMON PLACE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Mr. Kelkar characterised the speech as mere platitude it was nothing but common place. A member remarked: "No doubt the nation holds the Congress resolution as an ultimatum in the sense that it is the last word in the point of negotiations. It cannot but be the last word when we consider that the Indian nation has remained firm and determined in its boycott. Government has no other alternative to offer."

Mr. Kelkar said, it will be Government's own fault if they do not make the best use of the idea of Responsible Government embodied in the Nehru Report as an alternative to the idea of Independence. The Indian Nation has fully made up its mind as Government has done in this matter.

(Continued from column 11.)

invited the Governor General to take the new Department into his portfolio. It was understood that in so doing it was the general wish of the House, in conformity with the Standing Orders, that the administration of this Department by the Governor General should be deemed to be non-controverdsial. That being so it appeared desirable that the Governor-General in the administration of the new Department should be clearly placed in a position where no controversy could arise. For this reason, we have amplified the scheme of the resolution by providing for recourse to the Public Service Commission in all cases in which the exercise by the Governor-General of his powers as the head of the Department might at any time bring him into conflict with the President or with the Assembly. The same protection has also, for equally good reasons, been conferred, with his consent, on the President. The drafting of statutory rules to regulate the conditions of service in the new Department now set up will necessarily take time, but a good progress has already been made in this task. Meanwhile, the Secretary of State has given his consent to the introduction of the scheme on a temporary basis. As the Member-in-Charge of the new Department, I would ask the House to be indulgent while the Department is in its infancy and not to expect it to attain its maximum degree of efficiency from the first days of its inauguration. There are, indeed, still some gaps in its complement but with a view to redueing these inconveniences the Legislative Department has made a temporary loan of the services of some of its members while the President is looking for suitable recruits. The New Department, I hope, starts with the goodwill of all sections of the House and though, as I have said, the conclusion reached does not represent all that the President or, perhaps, some sections of the House would have desired. I think we may nevertheless generally congratulate ourselves upon the outcome of our disenssions.

UPHEAVAL IN AFGHANISTAN.

In the external affairs, everything has been dwarfed by the upheaval in Afghanistan. Of the drama that has unfolded itself during the last few months in Afghanistan, I shall say nothing save this that the policy of the Government is, and has throughout been, one of scrupulous non-intervention, and it is our earnest hope that there may be an early restoration of peace and order throughout the length and breadth of that country and that India may again have on her North-Western border a peaceful, strong and united country for her neighbour. During this critical time, we in India could not but be proud of the gallant bearing of the British Legation, of the firm control of our tribes by the Frontier Administrations, and of the fine work accomplished, by the Royal Air Force over the evacuation of women and children from Kabul.

In South Africa, our first Agent, Mr. Sastri, to-day relinquishes charge of his office and starts on his return voyage to India. By his services to his compatriots in South Africa and to the promotion of friendly relations between India and

Continued on page 8.)

MR. CRERAR PAYS TRIBUTE TO LALAJI

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But Refuses to Publish Despatch to Whitehall!

HOME MEMBER CORNERED IN ASSEMBLY

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Boyd Report is Last Word on Lahore Outrage

NEW DELHI, January 28.

After question time Mr. Crerar, Leader of the House made reference to the deaths of Mr. S. R. Das and Lala Lajpatrai. He felt sure that every section of the House was familiar with the figure of Mr. Das. In Government benches they lost in him a colleague whose assistance was found valuable and whose genial temperament endeared him to them all. In him, the country and Assembly had lost a distinguished lawyer and a generous and devoted servant.

TRIBUTE TO LALAJI.

The death of Lala Lajpatrai deprived the Assembly of one of its most conspicuous and striking personalities. Those who had experience in participating in debates or friendly conversations with him were impressed by his manifest sincerity and earnestness. Whatever political differences they had with Lala Lajpatrai, none failed to recognise the deceased's deep devotion to the causes he advocated and his intense sympathy for the poor, the weak and the suffering.

The question hour was generally dull except when Mr. Crerar was heckled following his expression of inability to publish the communication which the Government of India had sent to the Secretary of State regarding the Lahore demonstrations on the arrival of the Simon Commission.

LAHORE POLICE ASSAULTS.

The Home Member answering to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh and other members on a series of questions stated that the incidents formed the subject of a public enquiry by Mr. Boyd, the Commisioner of Rawalpindi. Questions arising out of this report were fully discussed in the Punjab Legislative Council where it was made clear that there was no ground for the suggestion that Lala Lajpatrai succumbed to the injuries received on the occasion. For details the Home Member referred to the House to Mr. Boyd's report and the debate in the Punjab Council which by a large majority rejected the resolution suggesting a further enquiry. The Government of India did not propose to take any further action, To a question as to whether the Government of India proposed to open an impartial enquiry Mr. Crerar stated the Government of India received from the Punjab Government a full account of these incidents and this account was communicated to the Secretary of State.

PT. NEHRU'S TRIBUTE

Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the opposition, paid tribute to the high qualities of Mr. S. R. Das, his eminence in the legal world, and his unfailing courtesy and genial disposition.

He held that the public life of the country had suffered irreparable loss by the death of Lala Lajpat Rai whose fearless exposition of popular rights in the Assembly was but a trifle compared to the great services he has rendered outside the House. Those services began long before the birth of the Assembly or its immediate predecessor. There was hardly any public movement of nation building character with which the Lala has not been closely associated. He paid sincere tribute to the departed leader and offered his sympathy to his family and to the nation at large.

PT. MALAVIYA'S PASSIONATE SPEECH

Pandit Malaviya on behalf of the Nationalist Party, declared that Mr. S. R. Das was an earnest lover of the motherland. He regretted that Mr. Das did not live to see the fulfilment of an object for which he had laboured unceasingly, namely to establish a public school in India.

Speaking with considerable feeling regarding Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Malaviya said that his experience of public life extending over sixty years, he had known no greater lover of the country, no one who felt more intensely oppressed by the feeling that his country was so much down. Pandit Malaviya added that he owed it to the memory of the Lala to make a reference to the incident at Lahore which occurred just before his death. Neither the Lala nor the speaker had desired to lead the procession to the station, but following the District Magistrate's order prohibting such a demonstration they both felt that if the Government considered it its great duty to invite people to welcome the Commission, it was equally the duty of those who did not welcome the Commission to show the public feeling. Lala Lajpat Rai therefore headed the demonstration but asked the speaker to keep behind owing to his weakness. After that incident Pandit Malaviya saw him three times and found that the pain and shame he felt at the attack had gone deep down into his heart. The Government did not even show the courtesy of tendering him an apology. He held that, the best tribute to the memory of the Lala would be to endeavour to achieve the objects which the Lala had in laying down his life.

LAHORE OUTRAGE RECALLED.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, on behalf of the Independents, offered condolences to Mrs. Das. Pandit Malaviya he added had referred to the most tragic instance connected with Lala Lajpat Rai's death, "Every one of us Indians, on this side of the House at least, feel that the blows given to Lala Lajpat Rai, whatever the excuse be, were blows given to each of us. A thing like this could have been tolerated under any constitution except the Indian Constitution, and we will be doing nothing to perpetuate the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai unless we get the present Constitution changed to one that will make such incidents impossible."

GENEROUS AND KIND-HEARTED FREIND.

Sir Darcy Lindsay, speaking from a

(Continued on page 9.)

NEW PROPHET OF ALLAH!

—:o:—

Robber King's Proclamation At Kabul

PESHAWAR, Jan. 28.

News has been received hat Bacha Saquao has hoisted his flag in Kabul and proclaimed himself "Amir Habibullha, Religious Prophet of God, 1347", thus dating his reign from the lunar and not the solar year. The new Amir attended Friday prayers at the mosque on the 26th accompanied by the royal escort. Juma prayers were in the name of Amir Habibullah in Kabul.—A. P.

KANDAHAR FOR AMANULLAH

—:o:—

SELECT HIM AS KING

QUETTA. Jan. 28.

Travellers repodt that at Kandahar, on the 24th Kandahar is selected Amanullah as their king in preference to Inayatullah and Bacha Saquao. At Kandahar. Friday prayers were offered in the name of Amanullah.

CONTROL OF JAGDALAK

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Jan. 28.

It is reported from Jalalabad that Ali Ahmed Jan, with the help of the Khugianis, has obtained control of Jagdalak, which lies half way between Jalalabad and Kabul.—A. P.

NO AMBITION TO ASCEND THRONE

BUT READY TO SERVE AFGHANISTAN SAYS NADIR KHAN

Paris.—Nadir Khan after reading the Afghan Legation's statemeent said: "I have no ambition to ascend the Throne, but I am always ready to serve my country above all at moment of danger, like every patriot."—A. P.

LOYALTY TO AMANULLAH

KANDAHAR AND OTHER CENTRES ACKNOWLEDGE HIM AS KING

Bombay, Jan. 28.

The Afghan Consulate at Bombay has been officially notified that ex-King Amanullah Khan, at the earnest request of the people of Kandahar, Farah, Hirat, Mazar Sharif, Memana and Kataghan, and having in view the integrity of the nation has again accepted the reigns of the Government and Kingdom. Great national activities have started at these centres, having Kandahar as headquarters.

The Hazara, Momand, Wardak and other tribes in Logard and southern Afghanistan have expressed their continued loyalty to King Amanullah Khan.—A. P.

AKOLA CITIZEN'S SYMPATHY FOR AMANULLAH

—:o:—

GOVT. WARNED NOT TO INTERFERE IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS

AKOLA Jan. 28.

A well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Akola was held last night in the Shaukat Chowk under the presidentship of Mr. Abdussattarkhan Vakil, when a resolution supporting the cause of Amanullakhan, urging him to regain his throne and warning Government not to interfere in Afghan affairs was passed. Another resolution was also passed expressing sympathy with the Editor of "Madina" and advising the Government to withdraw the prosecution After prayers for ex-King Amanulla the meeting terminated late in the night.

DR. TAGORE ON RELIGION

—:o:—

"FAVOURABLE REACTION IN MODERN MIND"

PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS MEET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Parliament ofh Religions was held this morning at the Senate House, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore presiding. Prominent religious leaders of Europe and America as well as of Asiatic countries attended, and addresses were delivered, among others, by Re. Southworth people and Hindu and Muslim leaders of religion, advocating means to combat the present apathy towards religion. The majority favoured redefinition of religion and abolition of the Distance between the sacred and the secular. The Parliament will meet again to-morrow.

REACTION TOWARDS RELIGION.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in the course of a spech emphasised that there had been a favourable reaction in the modern mind towards religion.—A. P.

MAILED FIST IN VELVET GLOVE

(Continued from previous page.)

the Union, he has secured a high place for himself in the history of the two countries as a successful ambassador of India and has laid India under a great debt of gratitude. He has left a high standard of statesmanship for his successor to maintain, but I am sure that Sir K. V. Reddi carries with him to his new duties the confidence and good wishes of this House, not less than those of the Government of India.

INDIA AND KENYA.

The House is aware that last year His Majesty's Government appointed a Commission to report on the future policy in regard to Eastern Africa. The report has just been published and will require mature consideration. My Government, however, is fully alive to the importance to Indian interests of the decisions which His Majesty's Government may eventually decide to take in this connection and I am glad to be able to inform you that His Majesty's Government have agreed that before any decision is taken they will give the fullest consideration to the views of the Government of India on all matters affecting India. The Governor of Kenya, moreover, for the purpose of discussion on the report, has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, offered to appoint temporarily to the public service in Kenya with a seat on the Executive Council, an I.C.S. Officer who will be nominated by myself. In order to ascertain the judgment of enlightened public opinion on these matters I have asked the Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibullah to convene the Emigration Committee of the two Houses of the Indian Legislature at the earliest possible date this session with the purpose of eliciting their views and practical suggestions. I do not doubt that my Government will derive great value from these discussions.

LINLITHGOW REPORT.

Since I last addressed the House, the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India has been published. As Hon. members know, a conference of provincial representatives assembled in Simla last October to discuss the more important proposals contained in it. The deliberations of the Conference revealed a unanimous desire for progress and though time is doubtless required for action over so wide a field, the fact that public attention has been thus focussed upon this all-important branch of national activity will bring real encouragement to all who have the imagination to see what it means in the life of India. The bulk of the work on the Commission's recommendations must under the existing constitution fall to the provinces but for some the responsibility rests primarily on the Government of India. Of these, the most important concerns the establishment of a central organisation for research purposes and this proposal, after discussion with provincial representatives, my Government have decided to adopt. The duties of the new Council of Agricultural Research will be to promote, guide and co-ordinate research throughout India, to train research workers by means of scholarships, and to collate and make available information on research and on agricultural and veterinary matters generally. As to the structure of this body, we propose to modify in some respects the recommendations of the Royal Commission.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S PROPOSALS.

Our proposal is that its chief component parts should be firstly,

a governing body, the principal executive organ of the Council, presided over by the member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of Agriculture and comprising seventeen other members, of whom two will be chosen from the Legislative Assembly, and one from the Council of State and nine will be nominated by the Governments of nine major provinces; and, secondly, an Advisory Council of thirty-nine members whose function will be to give expert advice to the governing body and submit for its approval programmes of research enquiry.

In addition to these two bodies, it is hoped that the major provinces will establish committees to work in close co-operation with them. As regards Finance,

we propose to substitute for a lump grant of fifty lakhs of rupees which the Commission favoured, a lump grant of Rs. 25 lakhs to be paid in instalments supplemented by annual recurring grants of seven and a quarter lakhs. These sums will vest in the Governing Body who will consider all proposals for research, sanction expenditure and allot funds to meet it. It is by sincere hope that the organisation which I have outlined will receive whole-hearted support from this House and will, before long, start upon its labours which will surely be to the lasting benefit of India's agricultural millions.

The House will be glad to learn that a generous offer has been made by the four Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand to present to the Capital of India four-stone pillars on the model of the famous Asoka columns. My Government have gratefully accepted this gift which will fittingly symbolise the common loyalty of the Empire to the person and throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

LABOUR UNREST.

The past year has been marked by a series of Labour troubles which we have all witnessed with deep concern. The tale of loss and suffering involved by them need not be told here and we are more immediately concerned to devise means by which such profitless disputes may be avoided. I have on more than one occasion appealed to Labour to follow wiser counsels for the future and to employers to prove their determination to leave their employees no justifiable ground for complaint. If both the parties can combine to establish closer relations with each other and to develop the organisation for the settlement of points of difference before they reach the stage of conflict, we may face the future with confidence and the Government is anxious to do everything in its power to encourage and assist such efforts. In the Trades Disputes Bill which is now before the Legislature we have provided for the establishment of Courts of Enquiry and Boards of Conciliation which may be called into play if disputes get beyond the stage of mutual arrangement. The proposals of the Government in this connection and in the other parts of the Bill which aim at the protection of the public in certain circumstances from the consequences of Labour disputes, will shortly come before you and I trust that wisdom will guide your decisions in regard to them.

INQUIRY INTO CONDITION OF WORK.

But these proposals will not in themselves reach the root of the matter. I have long felt that

the best way to secure the advantage both of the employers and the employed is for the Government to undertake a review of the conditions under which Labour works and to lend such help as it can in the removal of legitimate grievances.

This question has for some time been under the earnest consideration of Government and I am now able to say that His Majesty has approved the appointment of a Royal Commission during the course of the present year to undertake such an enquiry. Our intention is that the scope of the enquiry should be wide and that it should, with due regard to the economic position of industry in this country, explore the aspects of the problem affecting the conditions under which industrial labourers work. The Personnel of the Commission has not yet been settled, but we shall use every endeavour to ensure that it is representative. I am pleased, however, to be able to say that we have secured the services as Chairman of Mr. Whitley, lately the Speaker of the House of Commons, who has been in intimate touch with Labour problems in England and is widely known for his association with the establishment of the Councils which bear his name. The announcement which I have just made will, I am confident, be generally welcomed. the conclusions of such a Commission will be of the greatest interest not only to India but to the whole industrial world. We may hope that they will provide us with a basis for the future and it is essential, therefore, that the enquiry should be as thorough and the 'personnel' as strong as it is possible for us to make it.

THE BOLSHIE BOGEY.

But there is a yet more serious side of these industrial troubles on which I feel it my duty to touch. While every allowance must be made for the genuine grievances which the labouring classes feel, there can be no doubt that the unrest of the past year has been due in no small measure to the activities of certain persons whose end is rather to promote anti-social purposes than to secure the betterment of the workman's lot. The disquieting spread of the methods of communism has, for some time, been causing my Government anxiety. Not only have Communist agents from abroad promoted a series of strikes in the industrial world, but the programme which they have openly set before themselves include undisguised attacks on the whole economic structure of society. All classes alike are threatened by the spread of these doctrines and no Government can afford to ignore this insidious danger. Last session, my Government placed before you a measure aimed at the agents from outside India who have been engaged in this mischievous work but by a narrow margin the measure was rejected. The anticipations on which my Government then acted have been justified. The object of spreading Communist ideas has been steadily pursued and Communist methods have been regularly employed. We have watched in the great city of Bombay the industrial labouring population brought into a state of great unsettlement, excited, prone to violence, and often deaf to reason; while in Calcutta, we have seen a strike, which appears to have no clearly reasoned basis, indefinitely prolonged. These facts are only symptomatic of a more general movement of which many here have direct experience and accordingly

my Government have decided to place before you once more the proposals for dealing with Communist agents from abroad which were under discussion last session and further to include in the measure power to forfeit or control remittances of money from Communist sources abroad which are not without a very appreciable influence on the activities of the Communists in this country and their ability to promote and prolong, for their own ends, there industrial troubles.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

I must now address myself, gentlemen, to some of the broader features of the political situation. I am not concerned to-day to discuss the question whether, as some Hon'ble members think, His Majesty's Government were ill-advised in deciding to recommend to His Majesty the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission or whether, as I think and have more than once said, those were ill-advised who have chosen to adopt a policy of boycott, although, those who followed this course have thus, as I believe, deprived themselves of an opportunity of which others have availed themselves to influence the evolution of India's political future. Each of these questions has now become a historical fact which the historian will weigh with fuller knowledge and, it may be, with more impartial judgment than we can bring to bear upon them. But whatever may be our attitude on these matters of acute and violent controversy, it would be both unwise and unfortunate to allow them to blur the glasses through which we must try to see the future. We meet not long after the conclusion of many important meetings held at the close of the last year and this is not the occasion for me to attempt finally to appraise the action taken and the words used in the head of controversy or under the stress of a critical occasion. It would seem evident, however, that what all people must desire is a solution reached by mutual agreement between Great Britain and India and that, in the present circumstances, the friendly collaboration of Great Britain and India is a requisite and indispensable condition to obtain it. It will be as much unprofitable to deny the right of Parliament to form its free and deliberate judgment on the problem as it would be shortsighted of Parliament to underrate the importance of trying to reach a solution which might carry the willing assent of Political India. And, it is at this stage, while we can still have no means of knowing how these matters may emerge from the Parliamentary discussions, that it is proposed to destroy all hopes of peaceful and orderly progress towards an agreement unless by a fixed date in time Parliament should have accorded its approval to a particular solution—the result no doubt of earnest efforts to grapple with an exceedingly complex problem and as such entitled to serious consideration but one which important sections of opinion in India have not accepted and which was reached through deliberations in which Parliament had no part or voice.

CONGRESS ULTIMATUM

Such a procedure

savours rather of intolerance and impatience than of the methods of responsible statesmanship and would reduce Parliament to being a mere registrar of the decisions of other persons. That position, of course, is one that injustice to its own obligations Parliament could never accept.

I cannot predict any more than any Hon'ble member here when or in what form the report from those whom Parliament has charged with the duty of enquiry may be drawn or whether a further enquiry into specific subjects may thereafter be found necessary. In any case, we may assume that His Majesty's Government will, as indeed has always been contemplated, desire to subject any proposals that it may then be disposed to make a full discussion with and the criticism of those persons whether official or unofficial, who may be best qualified to contribute to the ultimate solution. In a situation, therefore, that must call essentially for qualities of confidence on both sides and for a free exchange of opinion on terms honourable to all, I see very clearly that nothing but harm can flow from a threat that, unless a particular condition is fulfilled—

which I believe to be mechanically impossible of fulfilment from the outset

—an attempt will be made to plunge the country into all the possible chaos of civil disobedience. It is quite certain that no discussions of any kind can promise the least hope of success when either party to them approaches the task in a spirit of hostility and suspicion from which such an ultimatum springs.

DISTRUST OF BRITAIN.

I recognise that although many leaders and schools of political opinion in India will refuse to walk along the dangerous paths of non-co-operation, many of them openly profess distrust of the attitude of Great Britain towards this country. They say and would have others believe that hitherto Great Britain has given no sufficient proof of her intention to fulfil the pledge that Mr. Montagu gave on behalf of His Majesty's Government in 1917 and the Great Britain is seeking to forget or deny the high policy there enshrined. In conditions more favourable to cool judgment, I suppose that most persons would admit that British India as we find it to-day is a British creation and that it is the British power which has during the last century held together its constituent parts. If this centripetal influence is immediately or too suddenly withdrawn, is it wholly unreasonable to fear that some at any rate of the parts might fly asunder and the dream of a strong united India, a nation among the nations of the world, as we may speak of the British or American nation, would vanish and be destroyed? Anxious as I am to see the realisation of this dream, I can hardly hope that any words of mine may suffice to disperse the black cloud of unwarranted mistrust that has enshrouded so much of the Indian political thought.

DECLARATION OF 1917.

But I tell this Assembly again and through them, India that

the Declaration of 1917 stands and will stand for all time as the solemn pledge of the British people to do all that can be done by one people to assist another to attain full national political stature and that the pledge so given will never be dishonoured and as actions are commonly held more powerful than words I will add that I should not be standing before you here to-day as Governor-General if I believed that the British people had withdrawn their hand from that solemn covenant.

Those, therefore, who preach that a new generation has arisen in England which seeks to explain away the significance of 1917 Declaration are consciously or unconsciously, but not the less really, misrepresenting the purpose of Great Britain and poisoning the well by which the common life of India and Great Britain is supported and sustained. If there are Indians who are thus tempted to mistrust Great Britain, there are no doubt many in Great Britain resentful of what they well know to be an unfounded and ungenerous accusation, who may mistrust some of those who speak for India. But if we are thus tempted in the 20th century, we know that both India and Great Britain will be judged in the 21st by the degree to which they have refused to lose faith in one another. Gentlemen of the Assembly, though we may differ on all other issues, let us not readily or lightly impugn the good faith of one another, for that is to destroy the very foundation of all hope of better things.

VICEROY'S DUTIES.

I would add one or two observations of a more personal kind. Whoever holds the position of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India is bound, through his office and conscience, by a double duty. He is under the plain obligation of seeing that the King's Government in India is carried on with due respect for the law and in this sphere he may at any time be confronted with issues that are more far reaching than ordinary political controversy and that are, indeed, fundamental to all society. Respect for law, an attribute of civilisation painfully and hardly won and a society which lacks it carries within itself the seed of its own dissolution. Those, therefore, who can guide public opinion in this country are doing no service to India, if they accustom her to think lightly of disobedience to constituted authority, whatever the title by which such disobedience may be described. But, in another and not less important capacity the Viceroy and Governor-General stands as the intermediary between India and Great Britain and as such will constantly endeavour to interpret as faithfully as he may the hopes, the feelings and the desires of the Indian people to those who may, from time to time, compose His Majesty's Government in Great Britain and if I may quote words which are used in connection with another office in the British Constitution "to be His Majesty's Government upon all their proceedings." That duty I have striven and shall strive to fulfil to the best of my ability and it is, gentlemen because the smooth adjustment of these different functions imposed on a single individual does not lies with me alone, that I have tried to draw frankly the broad outlines of the present situation as I see them. I have desired so far as I could to employ no language which might needlessly offend the feelings of those who take a different view, for I long for nothing else but to see the political life of India move down orderly channel to its full term of natural development and to achieve that end we all have our own work to do. On each one of us, in our several spheres in this Assembly and outside, the time and the subject lay very heavy responsibilities and it is my most earnest prayer for you and for myself that under God's guidance we may be permitted, during the time that lies before us, to help one another in their discharge.—A.P.

NO FAITH IN SIMON COMMISSION

Independent Labour Party's Resolution

MR. F. BROCKWAY'S WARNING

LONDON, Jan. 27.

"If Labour comes into power in the general election and does not concede Dominion Status to India within a year, Labour will be faced with the biggest revolt in India and will be faced with the duty of suppressing it," warned Mr. Fenner Brockway at the London Divisional Conference of the Independent Labour Party, in the course of a review of the efforts made by the party towards advancing the Party's programme. The Party, he added, took the view that India was entitled to the fullest self-determination and even to declare independence if she so liked.

NO FAITH IN SIMON COMMISSION.

The Conference unanimously resolved:

"This conference endorses the policy of the National Administrative Council of the Labour Party opposing Labour participation in the Simon Commission. This Conference further welcomes the demand of the Indian people for complete self-determination."

The East Anglican Conference of the Independent Labour Party also passed a similar resolution unanimously.—Free Press Beam Service.

M R. MACDONALD'S LATEST

—:o:—

GIBE AGAINST ANTI-IMPERIALISTS

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Writing in the Labour weekly "Forward", Mr. Ramsay Macdonald rebukes the Labourites who mix themselves up with the extreme Indian Nationalist movements particularly those attached to the League against Imperialism of which Mr. Marton is the President.

Mr. Macdonald characterises as "effrontery" the action of the League in sending a message to the Indian National Congress suggesting that that the Congress should accept the resolution which was dividing its leaders. Mr. Macdonald continues:

"At present the League is making much about India upon purest and blindest Nationalist lines. Any movement inspired by reaction provided it calls itself Nationalist gets its blessing. We are trying how to end the unsatisfactory state of our relation with India. The Labour party has taken up an attitude to that attempt and whether one agrees with it or not, surely a planned policy to make that attempt abortive and encourage actively those who are striving to cause a deadlock is misuse of their influence. Monkeying with revolution at a safe distance is not the sort of thing in which we should indulge. The Labour policy is altogether different."—Reuter.

—:o:—

MOVE AGAINST SOCIALISM

1924 EXPERIMENT NOT TO BE REPEATED

LONDON, Jan. 28.

In view of the impending election, much political interest attaches to the statement made by Sir Herbert Samuel during the weekend at a meeting at Newcastle that progressive minded people who voted conservative, at the last election may safely vote Liberal at the next inasmuch as he and Lloyd George had made it clear at the last Liberal Federation Congress that the 1924 experiment would not be repeated and that Liberals would not use their influence to instal and maintain in power a Socialist Government.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA IN MIDST OF SNOW--STORMS

—:o:—

Thousands of Pounds Spent in Clearing Vienna Streets

SEVERAL HOUSES IN YUGO-SLAVIA COMPLETELY BURIED

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Vienna.—A series of heavy snowstorms have blown over whole of Australia since January 1st. One of them lasted three days, seriously interrupting transport and communications. The Vienna Municipality has already spent a hundred thousands pounds in clering the strets of snow. Twenty-two thousand unemployed workmen have been engaged on this work day and night. Tramways are working under difficult conditions. There are practically no taxis plying for hire.

HOUSES BURIED UNDER SNOW.

Belgrade.—Several houses in Yugo-Slavia have been completely buried under snow. The Famous Koshava Wind from Carpathians is blowing strongly, preventing the road traffic and navigation on the Danube.

AT ROME.

Home.—Snow has fallen in several towns in North Italy.—Reuter.

—:o:—

HEAVY SNOW STORMS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Severe weather is being experienced throughout Europe. Worst frosts of the season have occurred in all parts of England. There have been heavy snowstorms in the north and in Kent where snow is twelve inches deep in the hills. Skating is general, and the Scottish Championship has been revived after a break of twentyfive years. There have been twenty deaths from breaks in the ice since January 1 of which sixteen were children.—Reuter.

GUJRAT COLLEGE STRIKE

—:o:—

PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS SUED FOR RECOVERY OF MONEY

174 STUDENTS SERVE NOTICES

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

Mr. Kantilal Chimanlal Munshaw, an ex-student of the Gujarat College to-day filed a civil suit in the Court of Small Causes against Principal Findlay Shirras for the recovery of Rs. 2- which he had paid along with other students towards the Fund for the celebration of the Commemoration of the College for 1927-28.

174 students have also served the Principal with notices through a pleader demanding the repayment of their respective amounts.

A movement is afoot for presenting an All-Gujarat memorial to the Government and to the University in connection with the strike in the Gujarat College.—A. P.

PREPARING FOR UNITED ACTION

—:o:—

LAHORE CITIZENS CARRY ON ACTIVE PROPAGANDA

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

At a well-attended and representative meeting to which, besides members of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, the leading workers in the various public organisations had been invited, Moulana Abdul Qadir presiding exhorted the people to sink all their differences and make the next session of the Congress a complete success, worthy of the pdovince. People from all parts of the province were enlisted to the Reception Committee. Pending the enlistment of at leat fivehundred members, the Provincial Congress Working Committee was empowered to act with coopted members to start propaganda throughout the province for the enlistment of volunteers and the collection of funds. March 15 was fixed as the date for the next meeting of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO A BITTER CONTROVERSY

—:o:—

MR. C. S. RANGA IYER SUES PT. MOTILAL FOR ALLEGED LIBEL

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

It is understood that Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer has filed a libel suit on the original side of the Madras High Court against Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Free Press of India, and Messrs. Prakasam and Kripanidhi, joint editors of "Swarajya", in respect of a statement published in "Swarajya" on 8th October last.—A. P.

CHANGES IN YUGO-SLAV GOVT.

EXECUTIVE POWERS OF MINISTERIAL COUNCIL CEASE

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Belgrade.—The Ministerial Council practically ceases to exist as an executive organ under the new Act regulating its functions. A Responsible Minister may make a decision after consultation with a premier and the latter, on recommendation of the Finance Minister and after consultan with two senior Ministers, may make the decision which formerly would have required the unanimous assent of the Parliamentary Finance Control Committee. Reuter.

MR. CRERAR PAYS TRIBUTE TO LALAJI'S

(Continued from page 7.)

personal and intimate friendship that had extended over twenty years, testified to Mr. S. R. Das' steadfastness of purpose and devotion to duty at great personal sacrifice to the motherland he so dearly loved.

••The speaker paid a tribute to Lala Lajpat Rai to whom he referred as a generous and kindhearted friend. He had admired the Lala for his great work for the advancement of India and the uplift of the masses.

Sir Abdul Qayum referred to the noble cause of the establishment of a public school which Mr. Das set before himself, and to the nobility of heart of Lala Lajpat Rai and his earnestness in carrying through any work in the service of the country.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel then said: "It is with a heavy heart that I rise to associate myself with the expressions of regret just heard. In the death of Mr. Das, the Government of India lost a valued colleague whose sincerity was beyond question, whose courage of convitions was proverbial. India, indeed, has lost an eminent lawyer.

In the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, the Assembly lost a leader of the front rank and India lost a true and great nationalist, a fearless fighter in the cause of freedom. This is not all. It is the world's loss. The world has lost a staunch internationalist who fought for human progress all round. (Applause). It will be my duty to convey the condolence of this House to the family of the departed members."

After this, the formal motions on the agenda regarding the election of members to the Standing Committee of the Industries Department and the election of members of the Council of the Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the Public Accounts Committee were passed. Then followed the statement of business by Mr. Crerar and the statement regarding the issue of the pass to the Assembly to the correspondent of the "Times of India" by the President. The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

The new members sworn in to-day were Sir George Schuster, Mr. Sams, Lala Hunsraj and Messrs. Allison, V. R. Rao, A. K. Mukerji, French, Keene, Stephenson, Cosgrave and Sanjiv Rao. —A.P.

HOME MEMBER CORNERED

Pandit Malaviya led a series of supplementary questions. He asked for the Government of India's communication being laid on the table. Mr. Crerar was not prepared to do that for the reason that material facts were already contained in Mr. Boyd's report and in the statements made by the Punjab Government spokesman in the Punjab Council.

Pandit Malaviya:—"I want the Government of India to lay on the table their communication to the Secretary of State,

Mr. Crerar:—"No".

Pandit Malaviya;—"Why"?

Mr. Crerar:—Beause all material facts are already available.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh:—"What objection then can there be to lay it on the table?

Mr. Crerar:—"It is redundant".

Pandit Malaviya:—"Are there any matters which the Government do not want to see the light of day".

Mr. Crerar:—"No".

Mr. Jayakar:—"Is your refusal to publish your despatch to the Secretary of State based on the ground of secrecy"?

Mr. Crerar:—"I say there is nothing new. I have nothing to add to what I have stated".

Mr. Jayakar drew the attention of the Home Member to the intense feeling of some members regarding this matter.

Mr. Crerar felt no doubt that strong feelings had naturally been excited by the very unfortunate situation.

Pandit Malaviya:—"Will the Government lay on the table their communication to the Secretary of State regarding the disgraceful attack made upon a member of this Assembly"?

The President:—"Order, order".

Mr. Crerar:—I cannot add to the answers already given.

MANMAD EXPLOSION.

Mr. Crerar next said in answer to Mr. Gayaprasad Singh that enquiries into the explosions at Manmad and Lahore were initiated by the police of the provinces concerned immediately after their occurrence. The Manmad case was sub-judice. The Government of India had issued instructions regarding precautions necessary to secure the Simon Commission's safety. These, he regretted, he could not lay on the table.

Mr. Gayaprasad;—"If the Manmad case is sub-judice why did Mr. Beazley, Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, state in the council that it was a co[illegible]ed attempt on the lives of the Pr[illegible] and members of the Simon Commi[illegible]

Mr. Crerar was heard to ansv[illegible] the Punjab Government were inf[illegible] it as a matter of administrative [illegible]ance.

Mr. Graham informed Mr. G[illegible]

Sinha that regarding the separation of the Assembly Secretariat the Government of India consulted the President before addressing the Secretary of State and thereafter no occasion arose to consult the President.—A. P.

MR. WHITLEY

CHAIRMAN OF INDIAN LABOUR COMMISSION

Rt. Hon. John Henry Whitley who has been appointed President of the Royal Commission to enquire into industrial unrest in India was born in 1866, and was Speaker of the House of Commons since April, 1921. He was Junior Lord of the Treasury (1907-10) and Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means in 1910, and Deputy Speaker from 1911 to 1921, a post in which he won a high reputation by his tact and acquaintance with rules and procedure and his pleasant vein of dry humour. He was once a Government Whip, and presided over the Committee on Industrial Problems, and the "Whitley Report" is a foundation of various reconstruction plans. He retired from Speakership last mear.

THE CONGRESS PARTY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Congress Party of the Assembly, at a meeting held soon after the close of the Assembly's sitting to-day, re-elected Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as Leader and Deputy Leader of the Party respectively. The following were elected members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Prakasam, Ganganand Sinha, Ramdas Pantulu and Govindas. Mr. Shanmukam Chetty and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai were elected Secretaries, and Messrs. S. C. Mitra and Dwarkaprasad Mitra, Whips.

Regarding Mr. Sarda's Child Marriage Bill, the Party gave freedom of vote to its members.—A.P.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS ANNOUNCED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. Crerar, announcing the Government business in the Assembly for the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th February, said that they would move on the 4th the consideration of the Indian Limitation Act Amendment Bill, as passed by the Council of State and the reference to a Select Committee of the Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act. He would introduce the new Public Safety Bill the same day if time permitted, otherwise the next day, namely 5th, and next move its reference to a Select Committee. The 5th, 6th and 7th have been allotted for the discussion of the Bill.—A.P.

NATIONALIST PARTY LEADERSHIP

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Nationalist Party of the Assembly has not yet elected its leader and lobby gossip indicates that the choice will lie between Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar. Mr. Aney and Mr. B. Das have been re-elected Secretary and Chief Whip of the party respectively. Members of both parties have been given freedom of vote on Mr Sarda's Child Marriage Bill.—A.P.

MR. SRINIVASA SHASTRI LEAVES FOR INDIA

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Durban.—The Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri left for India to-day on boat the "Karoa" —Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Just as the President was about to adjourn the Assembly to-day Pandit Kunzru drew his attention to the statement in the Viceroy's speech relating to the East African Commission's Report, and the question of appointing a member of the I.C.S. to the Executive Council of Kenya. These, he said, raised matters of high policy and not details which could be left to the Emigration Committee to discuss. He hoped that the matter would be referred soo to the Emigration Committee and that the Government would allot a date for the discussion of this grave problem by the Assembly.

Mr. Crerar said that he had received the suggestion now for the first time. It would be considered, but he could not at once give a definite assurance on the point.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

According to information received by the Afghan representatives from Ghulam Siddiq Khan, Foreign Minister, Kandahar it appears that Amanullah Khan, who had abdicated in favour of his elder brother Sardar Inayatullah Khan, with a view to the promotion of the welfare of his nation and country, has accepted the Kingship on the insistence of the people of Kandahar, Farrah, Herat, Mazar, Maimana, Katghan Badakhshan, and Ghazni, after Sardar Inayatullah Khan's failure to detain the Kingship in Kabul. Huge national preparations have commenced in all these centres. The Hazara, Mohmand, Sufi [illegible] Wardak tribes in Southern Afghanistan and Lowgard and Ghazni have ex[illegible] their loyalty to Amanullah. All [illegible] representatives of Afghanistan [illegible]n instructed by the said Minister [illegible]in communication with Kandahar.

PIYUSH KANTI GHOSE

—:o:—

AN APPRECIATION FROM AMERICA

(BY DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE, M. A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Political Science, State University of Iowa.)

The death of Srijut Piyush Kanti Ghose removes one of the most outstanding figures of journalism in India. He was no passyfooter, a trimmer. He was a fighter in the grand manner. The Indian journals, indeed the whole Indian public life, owes much to this vigorous and happy warrior.

The last summer while I was in Calcutta, I went to see Piyush kanti at his residence twice. He was then a very sick man living in a thatched cottage erected way up on the roof of his house, which commanded a panoramic view of the city. He was cheerful and hopeful, though heavily besiged by fatal ailments. He could not be unaware of the approaching end; but his uppermost thought was of public service. He discussed with me the problems of the Indian journalists, and indicated the hard and thorny road they have to travel. Justly proud as he was of the achievements of "The Amrita Bazar Patrika", he viewed it only as an instrument of public welfare, of national development. This detached objective view of the life-work of one of the most strenous men of our generation made a profound impression upon me. He is not dead. He is alive even in his death. He had his critics, of course; but how little they realized the strength that was in the man!

INDEPENDENT JOURNALIST.

During the many years that I have been forced to live abroad as an involuntary expatriate, I received copies of "The Patrika" from time to tome. It is a journal with character and conscience. I felt that its directing genius, Piyush Kanti Ghose, had few equals and no superior in the field of daily newspaper work. He was more than a mere editor. The highest compliment I can pay him is to say that he was a wide-awake, full-time reporter, ever on the firing line. Nothing was too small for his notice, nothing was too big for his prodigious industry. He was a good editor because he never ceased to be an excellent reporter.

Courage, honesty and self-direction constituted some of his most valuable qualities. Mr. Ghose was drastically independent. Always devoted to larger national good, he was consistently fighting against communalism and for progress and reform, never tolerating injustice or oppression. He was a stalwart in the defence of the poor, a life-long champion of the down-trodden. A crusader he was in the best sense of the term.

As a journalist and as a man, he was guided by the interests and sympathies of what Abraham Lincoln said plain people. Almost every stroke of his pen had been on the side of humanity. He stood "unawed by influence and unbribed by gain" during the times that try men's souls. In short, for the last thirty odd years he helped to make his paper a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night for its readers. Neither Woodrow Wilson nor "The Patrika" made the world safe for democracy; but "The Patrika", on more than one occasion, did make the Indian world unsafe for hypocrisy.

A MASTER OF IRONY.

Piyush Kanti had the talent to make the intricate simple, and the complicated crystal clear. He was also a master of irony, a most devasting weapon in his armory. He wrote his articles with fluency, directness, and a keen sense of precise value of words and idioms. There was nothing foggy about his writing. This was due to the fact that he had a mind which was sharp, piercing and highly intelligent. In a good deal of his editorials there is a challenge, an aggressive noi. He was a true marksman, his winged words hit the bull's-eye every time.

Srijut Piyush Kanti Ghose had the rare inquiring and interpreting intellect. He was one of the noble sons of Mother India who helped to make the Indian politics and Indian economics an open book for the thinking India, and also for the world outside of India.

A complete account of his life must wait upon a larger opportunity; but may I venture to make a suggestion? I hope that some of his best articles will be brought together in a memorial valume. It will, I am sure, be a classic of Indian journalism.

Iowa City, U. S. A.,
December 26, 1928.

Confirmation has been received of the Associated Press report that Ataul Haq Khan has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Kabul.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S TRIUMPH

ARBITRATORS' AWARD ACCEPTED BY GUJRAT MILL AGENT

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

The Agent of the Gujarat Ginning Mill has written to Mr. Gandhi accepting the award of the arbitrators, who will now consider the demand of the Labour Union to increase the wages.—A. P.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Broach Youth League under the chairmanship of Mr. Girdharlal Sheth, a resilution condemning the attitude of Principal Shirras and congratulating the students for giving a stern fight for the right cause was passed.

THE MAHALAXMI PARK

—:o:—

COMMISSIONER DALAL'S REJOINDER TO MR. NARIMAN

The following is Mr. A. R. Dalal's reply to Mr. Nariman's letter regarding the Mahaluxmi Park.

Bombay, 28th January 1928.

Dear Mr. Nariman,

I have received your letter dated the 27th January 1929 and see from it that in spite of the very clear explanation of the whole position contained in the printed report of the Sub-Committee of the Markets and Gardens Committee forwarded to you with my previous letter, you persist in thinking that the public has a grievance in the matter of the Mahaluxmi Park. You narrow down the ground of your grievance to the laying out of the golf holes for the Willingdon Sports Club. You will perhaps admit that the Willingdon Sports Club has as much right to a spce in the public park as any other athletic club or association from which applications were invited by public advertisement. You talk about "exclusive occupation and encroachment" by the Willingdon Sports Club and the Governor's Body Guard. Although the golf holes are mostly used by the members of the Willingdon Sports Club and the greens kept up by that Club, the golf holes ade not exclusively meant for the members of the Willington Sports Club only. They are open to the public. Any member of the public who wishes to play golf can play it there and some do so now. You are of opinion that this game mis-called "royal and ancient" by its devotas is meaningless; but until its addicts abandon it in deference to your opinion you will perhaps agree that it is as much the duty of the authorities to provide for this game if provision is required, as for cricket or hockey or 'atya-patya! If you happen to revise your opinion as to the value of the game and should your numerous occupations permit, I am certain that you will not meet with any let or hindrance whatever if, armed with a mashie and a niblick you make your debut at the game one fine afternoon in the presence of the members of the Youth League. Not only is the ground not exclusively reserved for the members of the Willingdon Sports Club, it is not even exclusively reserved for golf. It is open to any one so long they do not wantonly destory the greens, to come and engage in any other pastime there or merely lounge about. I understand that the Park is even now being used by some members of the public for kite-flying and there will of course be no obstacle to a more extensive indulgence in that pastime if you consider it preferable to golf. As for the Governor's Body Guard, it has not made use of the Park for "equestrain sport" as you term it since it has been laid out.

Besides the land occupied by the golf holes there is land available for two or three cricket pitches or for games such as hockey in the area known as Haji Ali Bag. Further there is the extensive ground laid out by the Turf Club inside the race course on the land leased by them from the Municipality. Over and above this, the Turf Club have laid out at great expense similar land on the other side of the storm water drain on the area belonging to themselves although they were under no agreement to do so. The grievance of the Turf Club is that all this land laid out at such expense is not being made use of by the public. Major Hughes complained about this to me about a month ago when I was inspecting the grounds and I explained to him that the reason probably was that the ground was out of the way and surrounded by an industrial area the inhabitants of which could spare no time for recreation.

As for the management and control of the public Park and Garden to which you refer in your letter, the management and control of the area known as Haji Ali Bag which has been laid out as a park and garden vests in the Municipality. As for the area inside the Race Course which has been leased to the Turf Club and for which they pay rent, the proper authority for letting out the plots there is the Turf Club.

Although the facts should have been plain to you from my previous letter and the report of the Markets & Gardens Sub-Committee, you state in your present letter "from the facts admitted by the Secretary of the Turf Club in his letter that preference was given to the Willingdon Sports Club and other applications from other clubs and schools were turned down, it is clear that a sinister attempt was made—I am sorry to say with the connivance of Officials—to appropriate the area for the benefit of the particular favourite club and depriving the public of its legitimate rights and benefits." I have hardly ever come across a more astounding misstatement of plain facts. Not only were no applications from any Clubs or schools turned down, but a further attempt to invite such applications was made as late as November last and was equally fruitless.

I would repeat that every single statement made by you with regard to the fulfilment of the agreement with the Turf Club in your original letter is incorrect. In that letter you draw my attention to the fact that (1) the Club had undertaken to lay out the Public Park and Garden, (2) that the whole area was to be kept open to the public throughout the year except on racing days; (3) the estimated cost of laying out the area was about a lac of rupees, (4) that the Turf Club had agreed to give the Municipality a loan up to Rs. 10 lacs at 5 per cent. You then go on to say, "your predecessor in office Mr. Clayton took no steps whatever to enforce these conditions against the Turf Club for the benefit of the rate-payers and the public." and further, "the other conditions are also not fulfilled." You will see from my letter that all the conditions have been fulfilled. The public park and gardens have been laid out. The whole area is open to the public throughout the year except on racing days. The estimated cost of rupees on lac has come to amount rupees five lacs and the loan of Rupees Ten Lacs has been given to the Municipality.

It is amazing that in spite of your being an active member of the Corporation you were unaware of the fact that in 1927 the Corporation had itself made enquiries about these matters and that the subject had been enquired into by the Markets & Gardens Committee. The opinion that the terms and conditions of the agreement have been carried out satisfactorily by the Turf Club is not only my own but that of the Sub-Committee of the Markets & Gardens Committee of the Corporation which visited the site personally and that opinion has been endorsed by the Markets & Gardens Committee. If you still have doubts upon the matter, it is open to you to voice them when the subject comes up before the Corporation. I am too busy to engage in controversy with every one who chooses to make inaccurate assertions in the press without varifying the facts or waiting for explanation. I have done so in this case as the importance of the subject seemed to me to justify it, but I have no desire to prolong the controversy since all the facts are now before public.

Yuro truly.

A. R. DALAL.

ECONOMIC SWARAJ FOR INDIA

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

mine how racial discrimination is the dominent note of the economic and fiscal policies of the Government of India nor how the racial monopolies of aliens came to be established in the economic life of India. But we have seen enough of racial discriminations in the economic sphere against Indians in the British Empire to measure at its true worth the preposterous and audacious claim of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and other European commercial organisations for economic capitulations in India. The Associated Chambers have claimed in their memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission "on grounds of justice and expediency that the Indian legislatures shall not be in a position to imperil the existence or development of any commercial or industrial interests established in India by legislation or taxation indicating discrimination of a racial or communal character'.

TOUCH OF IRONY.

The Chambers have also asked for what they describe as "national treatment" only for industries and commerce established in India, whether registered there or not. There is a touch of irony in the fact that those who are most infected with the virus of socialism, those, who have championed preferentiol treatment for their race in all spheres of activity, those have looked down with contempt on Indians as men of inferior race should come out in all innocence to protest against racial discrimination and ask for "national treatment". National treatment—yes, but only to nationals. Those who are not nationals cannot legitimately claim the political and economic rights of citizenship without identifying themselves with the nationals of the country in every way. It does not lie in the mouth of those who have been too proud and conscious of their colour to mix with the nationals of the country, who have created racial barriers against the children of the soil in all departments of life to ask for "national treatment." It is pertinent in this connection to mention that the constitution of the Irish Free State claimed the right to set up a distinct Irish citizenship whence British subjects of the United Kindom were excluded. It is only natural that Indians should aim at the constitution of a similar distinct Indian citizenship and it will be for the future Parliament of the Commonwealth of India to define and set up this citizenship of India which will involve economic rights as its corollory.

SOUTH AUS LIA V. M. C. C.

—:o:—

H MB TEAM MAKES 178 IN FIRST INNINGS

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Adelaide.—In the third day's play South Australia made 178 in their 1st innings. (White took seven wickets for 66 runs.)

The M. C. C. at the close of play had made 307 for five in their second innings (Hobbs out for 101 and Jardine out for 114).—Reuter's Special.

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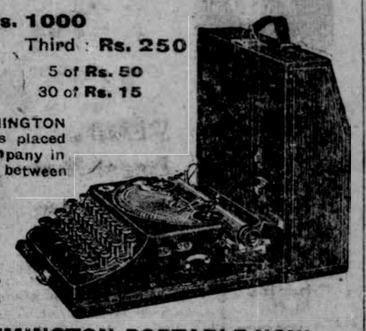

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THE COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL

LORD INCHCAPE'S "SERIOUS OMISSIONS"

HOW INDIAN COMPANIES ARE SQUEEZED OUT

LONDON, Jan. 10.
(By mail).

The attempts that are being made to clothe the language of self-interest and exploitation of the weaker, because they are in your power, are nowhere more clearly illustrated, writes the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, than in the attitude of injured innocence and fearful concern for the Indian tax-payer which the British Press exhibits in its attack of Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill.

Subsequent to my despatch of last week, Mr. K. P. Mehta, Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, wrote a longish letter to the "Financial Times" in which he sought to remove the mischief engendered generally by the "rather onesided character" of the discussions on this subject Mr. Mehta referred particularly to the "serious omissions" of which Lord Inchcape was guilty in making the speech he did at the annual general meeting of the Shipping Concern of which he is the head.

NOBLE LORD CAUGHT.

Mr. Mehta was not content merely to refer to the disabilities imposed by the East India Company in order to ruin Indian Shipping. That might be brushed aside with a shrug of the shoulders as ancient history and musty at that.

Mr. Mehta caught the noble Lord rather in the raw when he took up the very Indian Company which is charged with instigating this Bill. In the cooler atmosphere of England Lord Inchcape did not emulate the indignant language of Sir James Simpson in the Indian Legislative Assembly. Here is the operative portion of Mr. Mehta's reply:—

MONOPOLIST COMBINE.

The Indian public is not shortmemoried. It remembers how one Indian shipping company after another has succumbed to the pressure exerted by the British monopolist combine that keeps the Indian coastal trade in its strangle hold and that the Indian company barely escaped a similar fate after teremendously heavy losses in a freight war waged for that purpose by the British monopolist companies.

It is perhaps not generally known that the prices or survival is an agreement forced upon it by its giant competitor by which the Indian company had to agree not to increase its tonnage or the number of its ships beyond a defined limit, to quote rates dictated by the British company and to confine its trade to the cargo steamers only and that too on the Indian coast. As a result of the working of this onesided agreement the Indian company has had reasons to feel it is being slowly but surely squeezed out of existence.

FOREIGN EXPLOITATION.

Lord Inchcape must surely remember that he himself as the representative of British shipping interests restrained the activities of the Indian company to the Indian coast only and he is indulging in an unkind sarcasm when he proclaims the freedom of Indians to trade in this country.

That the internal and coastal trade of India has suffered from this foreign exploitation is the universal belief in Indian business circles. It is an error of the first order to ignore this fact. It would be expecting too much from human nature, if after such treatment, the Indian Legislative Assembly did not, upon the request of the leaders of the Indian mercantile community seek a remedy by the imposition of such safeguards as in its opinion would protect effectively Indian business enterprise from external monopolists whose relentless activities have completely disregarded Indian interests.

PRESERVE OF NATION.

That such action is an act of confiscation contrary to the principles of nations hardly needs any refutation. Almost all the maritime nations have recognised the necessity of reserving their coastal trade to national shipping, thus the chances of non-nationals building up a monopoly on the coast as is the case in India were avoided in other countries from the beginning. Coastal trade has been regarded as the close preserve of national shipping, and not very long ago the British Government by a treaty recognised the reservation of the coastal trade by Greece to its national shipping.

And Mr. Mehta closed his letter by pointing out the line of conduct which it was open to the Government of India to adopt. It is for the interests for which Lord Inchcape speaks and not the Indian mercantile community, who are on the defensive. The second is that it is for the Government of India to submit to the Indian Legislature constructive proposals that will as effectively secure the main objects of the present Bill.

"HIGHLY IMPROBABLE."

To this reasoned, moderate, and calm presentation of the case, the "Financial Times" devotes a column in seeking to reply. Its mainly argument is that it is "highly improbable" that such a step as contemplated by the Bill would benefit the "Buyers and Sellers" or that "the services would be better or the rates lower than they are now." The doctrine of "I have the force and will use it as I like best, because I have taken case—and shall take care that you shall not develop the strength to challenge it" cannot be put in more euphonious language.

The "Financial Times" does not see why it should be wrong—even accepting its own conclusions—for an Indian to prefer the Steamship Companies of his country being enriched instead of foreign exploiters being benefited.

The findings of the External Capital Committee are dexterously used by this organ of British Finance and we are frightened with the possible flight of foreign capital elsewhere than to India. The results of the recent Indian sterling loan do not, however, seem to warrant the newspapers' conclusions. In any case, it shuts it eyes, quite unconsciously let us hope, to the fundamental recommendation of that Committee. Thus it is that agitation is being shipped up against a measure innocuous in itself but against which certain vested interests are so dead set that they would not hearken to hear Warni's plea that at bottom the Bill has a case.

THAMBARAM SANATORIUM

AN APPEAL FOR HELP

The following appeal has been issued to the public by the Raja of Kollengode, Dr. Ansari, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Jamal Mahomed, Dewan Bahadur Arogyswami Mudaliar, M.L.C., Sir A. P. Patro, M.L.C, Mr A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Dr. Rangachari, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.C., and Mr. K. C. Roy, M.L.A:—

We the undersigned have much pleasure in supporting Dr. Muthu's appeal for financial help towards the construction of a sanatorium at Thambaram for the treatment of tuberclosis. Ever since the foundation stone was laid in April last year, building operations have been proceeding so that at present half the number of wards together with the Medical Officer's quarters, the visitor's quarters, the servant's quarters, etc., are in process of completion.

The whole cost of the sanatorium and other buildings is estimated at one and a half lakhs of rupees, of which Dr. Muthu has so far received subscriptions amounting to 1,700 rupees; whereas more than 32,000 rupees have already been spent on the buildings, and similar sum remains to be paid for work already done. Convinced of the great havoc consumption is causing in this country, Dr. Muthu left his sanatroium work in England and came to India purposely to undertake this philanthropic work, and spent his own money and is givlng his serviies free without any remuneration. The Thambaram Sanatorium which is really a national work will undoubtedly prove to be a great boon to Indians suffering from this dreadful disease which, according to the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Madras, "is rapidly increasing and is now a serious menace to the population."

We cordially commend his appeal to the public and hope it will make a generous response to so worthy an object.

Mahatma Gandhi writing to Dr. Muthu about his sanatorium says:—
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All contributions will be thankfully received by Dr. Muthu, 9, Monteith Road, Egmore, Madras.

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FOUNDING " A TENANTS' SWARAJYA"

—:o:—

MR. NARAYANRAO KULKARNI

A public meeting was convened in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Friday evening under the presidentship of Mr. Framji Bilia, Retired Senior Assistant Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, when Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni, delivered an instructive lecture on "advantages of Municipal-aided housing and prevention of extra taxes." After the introductory speeches by the President, as well as by Mr. Rustomjee Engineer, who was specially requested to attend the meeting for enlightening the audience about the vacant land that is available for "clerical self-help colonies." between the northern end of the Elphinstone Road and southern side of Dadar station, just behind the godown of Kasturchand Mills, Mr. Kulkarni remarked, that the persevering efforts of the promoters of the 'Non-official-ownership Housing and Tenants' Welfare Institute,'' were crowned with success, because they had made suitable arrangements for even low-salaried clerks drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 45 to Rs. 80, for living in two-roomed tenements with partitioned doors and independent water-taps, in each tenement, at a minimum rent, by converting the single-roomed tenements of Development Chawls into two-roomed and three-roomed tenements, as per requirements of the clerical class. These chawls, though vavant, the Secretary to Government or other higher officials could not do anything for the clerical class as they were specially reserved for the industrial class; and it was on that understanding that Government had raised a loan of several crores for Industrial Housing Scheme.

The Bombay Government took a pretty long time to grant the request of the promoters of the tenants' welfare institute, though some of them, as members of the deputation, waited on Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., in March 1925, and it was in January 1926, that the Secretary to Government decided to move in this matter in right earnest, after obtaining Government sanction in December 1925, and then remodelled two chawls, one at Niagam No. (14), and another at De Lisle Road No. 10 Chawl, which, when completed, were inspected by several gentlemen, three of whom were corporators, namely, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Shankerrao Mantri, and Mr. W. H. Hammond. Another chawl at Niagam No. 13 is specially reserved for poor class of Parsi tenants, and has already been occupied by them; by middle of October 1927, the promoters of the Institute, were successful in getting the rent reduced to a minimum as the rent fixed in April 1926, was rather too high, as it was fixed at Rs. 20 for (ground floor) two-roomed tenements, and Rs. 22 for the (upper floors). But now, "on en-block system", it is reduced to Rs. 14 for two-roomed tenements on the ground floor, and Rs. 15 for the upper floors, with partitioned dorrs, and water tap in each tenement.

Mr. Kulkarni, then, stated, that most of his time was devoted to introduce a developing housing scheme, for the lower and the upper middle class of tenements, the working system of which, was quite different from that of the existing system of "State-aided Housing of 1924, or co-operative housing on tenantry system." introduced by the Government in April 1915. Hence, he could state, that with the timely help of Mr. Framji Bilia and Mr. J. K. Parulkar, the Chairman of the Saraswat Bramin Housing Society, at Matunga, and Mr. Shankarrao Mantri, a Building Contractor, and Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Pherozshaw Marzaban, Mr. W H Hammond, Mr. E R Heriebehedin, and Mr. B G Parelkar, Mr. Husainally Rahimtulla, Mr. R. K. Vaidya and Mr. Boman-Beheram, he would be in a position to lay the foundation of the "Tenants' Swarajya" by means of their self-help system, to solve their own "Housing Problem" without appealing to Government for extending the Rent Act which, indirectly benefitted the Landlords and the Income Tax Department, but not the tenants.

TRIUMPH OF PROTECTION IN BRITISH COMMERCIAL POLICY

—:o:—

MR. VAKIL'S LECTURE

Professor C. N. Vakil delivered the third lecture on "The Triumph of Protection in British Commercial Policy" in his series on "World Commercial Policy and India, since the Peace" on Saturday, in the School of Economics, University of Bombay.

In the first place the Professor explained the general economic conditions of the United Kingdom which made it necessary for her to adopt a policy of Free Trade since the middle of the last century, though all the other important countries adopted Protection. The question of greater importance to England has been that of keeping her hold on foreign markets and some of the steps taken by her in this connection like the Indian Cotton Excise Duty were mentioned. In course of time, England began to suffer from the competition of other countries in foreign markets and a party came into existence which believed in the efficacy of Imperial Preference and Protection for England. This was led by Joseph Chamberlain in 1903. The effects of this movement were not perceived at time, but the War gave the first opportunity for the ideas of Joseph Chamberlain to be realised. Professor Vakil explained how step by step England has imposed protective duties under different names since 1915. The McKenna duties of 33.3 per cent. on various articles in the manufacture of which England was interested; the preference granted to Empire goods so far as these duties concerned; the Dye-Stuff Import Regulation Act; and the Safeguarding of Industries Act of 1921 were among the first steps towards the new policy. This policy received a temporary check at the hands of the Labour Government in 1924, but the Baldwin Ministry which came into power soon after, has carried it much further.

SAFEGUARDING AND PROTECTION.

Professor Vakil explained how various industries in England have received Protection in recent years under the name of Safeguarding; and how the principles, procedure and methods of the so-called Safeguarding policy amounted to Protection. The new policy includes not only high import duties, but also bounties and subsidies, e.g., the Sugar bounty and the Coal subsidy. The Professor further explained that this policy is generally believed to have been successful and showed that there is a definite tide against Free Trade both in theory and practice, so much so that demands are now made for giving protection to other industries, like steel and iron. It may be of interest to point out that the Conservative Party has given an election pledge to put the policy on a more systematic basis by the appointment of a permanent tribunal.

Professor Vakil explained how there was a distinct change in England towards the policy of Imperial Preference. Before the War England did not reciprocate the Colonial preference that she got; now she has herself taken the lead and encourages all Colonies to join the scheme. The idea underlying this movement, namely to bring about an Empire Economic Union is reflected in the parallel efforts to encourage the use of Empire goods by a system of Voluntary Preference, for which the Imperial Economic Committee and the Empire Marketing Board are working.

America and the Continent of Europe are two powerful economic units. By herself England would be an insignificant unit, but the Empire organised as a unit would have the strength of a giant. Professor Vakil referred to the suggestion of Lord Melchett (formerly Sir Alfred Mond) and others, for the appointment of an Imperial Trade Commission, which may work out an Imperial Tariff Wall. This would be the first step towards an Empire Economic Union, in which Britain shall be the senior partner in manufacturing, while the Colonies and dependencies shall be chiefly engaged in supplying food stuffs and raw materials.

WORLD'S FUTURE COMMERCIAL POLICY.

This tendency further confirms the theme which Professor Vakil has been expounding in these lectures that the future commercial policy of the world is likely to be Protection by large Continental units, connected either geographically or otherwise, which will have Free Trade within their boundaries.

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No. S/58

INDIAN CINEMA INDUSTRY

—:o:—

PLEA FOR PROTECTION

Mr. M. P. Gandh, Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, has addressed a letter to the Government of India inviting their attention to the urgent need of introducing effective legislation to protect the Indian Cinema Industry which is threatened with extinction, in the course of which he states :—

The Government of India must be aware that the situation envisaged by both the Majority and Minority reports of the Indian Cinematograph Committee has now materialised and my Chamber strongly urges upon the Government to take the initiative of introducing effective legislation to protect the Indian Cinematograph Industry from the danger of extinction to which it is exposed due to the competition from foreign interests backed with their infinite resources and strong financial support.

My Committee have learnt with great concern, as doubtless the Government of India should have, that already four American film companies viz "The First National Pictures Corporation of America. (2) Universal Pictures Corporation of America, (3) The Paramount Famous Players Lasky Corporation of America and (4) The Metro-Goldeyn-Mayer Corporation of America have established their offices in India, and have also sent their representatives here.

My Committee hardly think it necessary to reiterate the arguments to show how the threatened competition from foreign interests will prove disastrous to the Indian Cinematograph Industry as the Indian Cinematograph Committee have comprehensively dealt with this subject. America leads the world in picture production and once the Americans are allowed to enter the Indian market, the Indian Cinema Industry will not be able to raise its head against them.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN CINEMA INDUSTRY.

The Indian Cinematograph Industry has a legitimate claim for protection inasmuch as it fulfills the three conditions enunciated by the Indian Fiscal Commission to justify the grant of protection to any industry viz:—1, That the industry should possess natural advantages, (2) That without the help of protection, it is not likely to develop at all or not so rapidly as is desirable; (3) That it will eventually be able to face world competition without protection.

The Indian Cinematograph Committee was appointed with the ostensible object of encouraging the production and exhibition of Indian films it would be a tragic irony of fate if the Report of that Committee, instead of helping the indigenous industry as intended, would be a sort of an open invitation to non-Indian interests to exploit the Indian market, to the detriment of the national interests. The Report embodies wealth of detailed information about the present state of the Cinema Industry in India, and indicates possible lines of advance therein, which the foreign interests have not been slow to make the fullest use of, in furthering their own interests.

My Committee are of the considered opinion that there is an overwhelming case for the introduction of effective legislation by the Government to keep the foreign interests from invading the Indian market. My Committee, when they submitted their statement before the Cinematograph Comittee in the year 1927, were against the introduction of the quota system but the altered circumstances within the period of a year, narrated above viz., the grave menace offered by the foreign film companies opening out offices in India, have made my Committee change their view and to accord their fullest support to the quota system. My Committee have hardly any doubt that even the exhibitors who had objected to the quota system when giving their evidence before the Cinematograph Comittee, would now welcome it, in view of the danger of extinction of the film trade in India. My Chamber hopes that the introduction of the quota system will be effective in shutting out the non-India concerns from operating in India.

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GANDHIJI'S KHADDAR PROGRAMME

—:o:—

CONCENTRATION ON IT NOT ADVISABLE.

(By Maneklal Vakil, M.A., LL.B., F.S. S.)

The Calcutta Congress passed a resolution for the boycott of British goods and of foreign cloth in particular. In an omnibus reconstruction resolution moved by Gandhiji the Congress also adopted the item of boycotting foreign cloth through Khadi. Gandhiji has changed since 1920 in accepting the use of the word "boycott", though the boycott of foreign cloth means only the use of Swadeshi cloth inclusive of handspun khaddar. Gandhiji seems to be converted to the view that boycott need not involve hatred and is a legitimate politico-economic weapon in the hands of an exploited nation. He invites criticism on the scheme to improve it but demands "a living faith in Khadi as an absolute necessity to enable Congressmen to concentrate with a will upon the effort to boycott foreign cloth." He further remarks that if we speak with two voices, we shall fail in carrying out the boycott.

All this sounds very unscientific and savouring of a fanatical sentiment of a religious faith as opposed to a rational consideration of economic facts and existing human psychology of the nation. Gandhiji cannot be accused of the knowledge of sound economics or of sound scientific psychology. He has his faith as a well-meaning man who would not draw his lessons from the experiences of the past eight years regarding khaddar, but will still appeal to the sentiments of the common people to encourage handspinning in the 20th century by disproportionate sacrifices for the end in view. He agrees with everybody that the boycott of foreign cloth is comparatively an easy end to accomplish. Everybody would agree with him that hand-spinning is a good substitute for no employment in the spare time of those who have nothing better to do. In drafting the scheme however, he gives an impression that he desires to convert the Congress into a Hand-spinners' Association so as to absorb the energy of all Congressmen who are bent on Swaraj through the organisation of the masses.

CONTACT WITH MASSES.

The acid test of any reconstruction scheme is the contact it can establish between the educated classes and the illiterate masses in all parts of the country. Gandhiji remarks that he warned the Congress delegates as earnestly as he could against passing the resolution if they had no faith in the programme. Gandhiji forgets that in passing the omnibus construction resolution, the delegates accepted it as only one of the items of work and he expects too much when he thinks that the acceptance of the resolution implies a living faith in khadi. He invites the public to criticise the scheme and it is therefore the duty of every Congress delegate to write to Gandhiji to tell him how they accepted the resolution and how much living faith they have in khadi. The construction resolution taken as a whole means the organisation of the masses and any programme which establishes the largest contact with the masses is therefore of greater importance than that coming from even the saintliest personality backed up by a forceful sentimental warning.

One need have no quarrel with the work of the few members of the Spinners' Association but it is no use stampeding the whole country into a movement to the neglect of other more practical and useful programmes. Abolish adult mass illiteracy and utilise the thousands of students from High Schools and colleges to do the work which they can readily do without neglecting their studies or coming in conflict with the official protectors of Law and Order. The adult Congressmen can very well concentrate their energy on the negative propaganda of the boycott of British goods and on the principle of "no-taxation without representation" so as to enable a successful no-tax campaign, if necessary at the end of the year 1929. Organisation of Trade Unions and Peasant Unions must take a longer time and literacy will make it easier to achieve them in a smaller number of years. Giving an additional income from handspinning or saving money of a few backward people by a prohibition campaign against the use of alcoholic drinks will establish a contact with only the most backward sections of the masses and the picketting at cloth shops and liquor shops may involve conflicts with the Police notwithstanding the best efforts of the trained superintendents of picketting volunteers.

SCHEME EXAMINED.

In the light of foregoing remarks let us examine the scheme item by item as outlined by Gandhiji.

1. "Congress organisations should call for volunteers to go from door to door in every town and village having a Congress Committee and collect foreign cloth in the possession of the householders and deliver or receive orders for Khadi required by such householder."

Khadi hawking will appeal less to students than teaching the illiterate adults. Besides hawking will be more disappointing in results to the mind of the average volunteer.

2. "All Khadi should bear the stamp of the All-India Spinners' Association and prices should be distinctly marked on them."

This is a very good provision if the stamp could not be counterfeited and prices not altered or enhanced by dishonest khadi shops or hawkers.

3. "Voluntary preachers should be called for to popularise the use of khadi and to advocate complete boycott of foreign cloth.

Note. Volunteers, and preachers should know genuine from spurious khadi."

It is not easy to obtain such volunteers and preachers with the requisite knowledge as specified in the note.

ECONOMICALLY WASTEFUL.

4. "Foreign cloth collected should be publicly burnt whereven possible."

Collection of existing clothes by Khadi hawkers and burning publicly foreign cloth is stupidly sentimental and economically wasteful, more so now in the depressed conditions of trade than in the boom of 1921. This will help the Mills as well as Foreign Suppliers much more than the hand-spinners of India.

5. "Foreign cloth dealers should be individually visited with a view to enlisting their help and inducing them to stop further purchase of foreign cloth and to cancel all cancellable orders."

This is a very good advice if the membership of the District Committees of the Congress increases as desired in Gandhiji's note affixed at the end of the scheme. But as things now stand, the compulsory wearing of khaddar not merely at Congress functions but habitually, keeps an extremely large majority out of the Congress. Even all those who are inside the Congress are there for political work and not out of a living faith in Khaddar.

6. "Picketting foreign cloth shops may be undertaken wherever possible and where there is no danger of violence being committed by Congress pickets, the latter being reliable and seasoned volunteers."

Picketting under seasoned volunteers who can successfully avoid violence will be very limited in its scope as ordinary volunteers should be entirely excluded from the work. The Volunteers' Gazette or the Congress Gazette need not be confined to Khadi work alone, but should publish all Congress constructive work.

Items 8—13 are only recommendations of the plan of work which are good suggestions but difficult to carry out in practice. Instead of collecting special funds for foreign cloth boycott by a small special committee, it would be much better to concentrate the collection of funds into the hands of the A.I.C.C. and allocate them to the various schemes of constructive work that may be sanctioned by the Congress Working Committee.

In the end it must be remarked that the boycott of foreign cloth through Khadi is impossible in the 20th century. The present production of khadi reported by the All-India Spinners' Association is less than one crore of yards per year though some more khadi may be manufactured and locally consumed in the remotest villages. But when the total consumption of cloth is over 550 crores of yards per year khadi alone, will not be able to supplant the whole of the imported cloth amounting to nearly 200 crores of yards in a year. Even the Indian mills cannot do it without working day and night so as to bring about no increase in price. If the mills agree to supply the total production, if the people adapt their taste to Indian productions and if the Government temporarily keep out the cheaper cloths from Japan and England [illegible] protective duties, the boycott of foreign cloth can be accomplished very easily; but the Government is not a Swaraj Government and the Mill agents must side with the Government in power, the agreement is impossible. The tendency to raise the prices will be there and the total boycott of foreign cloth must fail miserably. If the additional demand created by the boycott movement raises the prices of all indigenous cloth, as it must. The boycott of British cloth alone is more feasible if Congressmen leave the Indian mills and non-British foreign suppliers severly alone as a check against any unreasonable rise in prices.

POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES

Mellowing Influence of Parliament

—:o:—

British phlegm prevents us from harbouring any strong personal animosities for very long. In rare cases there may be life-long enmity between two individuals, but if this is the case they will keep out of one another's way. The sulky temparament is not very common, and sulks often break down before a breeze of chaff. Temper leading to scraps and quarrels is an inalienable part of human nature be it British or foreign. Where we differ from many of our neighbours is in our inability, bred perhaps as much of laziness as of good nature, to keep up a prolonged feud. An extreme instance of this was fraternisation with the enemy in the war, the occurrence of which was far more common than we were allowed to know. Sympathy in common danger and similar occupation appeared stronger as a tie than dictated hatred could be as a barrier. But many instances might be quoted in our social and public life in which conciliation has followed bitter conflict. On the whole the British mind allows the natural instincts of friendship and toleration to supersede more rapidly the enmity and intolerance of conflict.

In political life, where it is a question of agreement and disagreement, the beneficial effects of the phlegmatic disposition are by no means so certain. On the platform or in the press, where the protagonists are kept apart, the battle may rage with considerable fury. But in Parliament, where the opposing representatives are brought together in daily and even hourly contact, fever heat may become subdued and bitter antagonism become modified. Some six months after the return of the great Liberal majority in 1906 Charles Masterman wrote an admirable article called "The Majority and the Machine." He described how the triumphant crowd of new members had gradually dropped their intolerant and at times disorderly attitude, had become not only amenable to discipline but even ready listeners to speeches and opinions which they were still hoarse from denouncing on the platform. The machine had ground off the sharp angles of their aggression, and submissively, and as time passed perhaps indolently, they trusted to the mechanical Parliamentary devices which their numbers allowed them to use. Thus writes Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M. P. in "The Manchester Guardian".

ASQUITH'S EXAMPLE.

If in lobbies, libraries, smoking-rooms, and dining-rooms constant personal contact is inevitable, pronounced hostility and open discourtesy become impossible. In the cases, however, in which political difference are completely subordinated to personal friendships there is grave danger of political controversy degenerating into a sham fight. Two successive Prime Ministers adopted two opposite methods in this connection. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman while never failing in courtesy, would have no truck whatever with his political opponent. He avoided their company, and, ignoring the verdict of high society, referred to them, with few exceptions, in by no means complimentary terms. His successor, on the other hand, was on terms of intimate personal friendship with the Leader of the Opposition, and their Parliamentary sparring might take place after they had been dining together. There have been instances of agreements between friends sitting on opposite sides of the House arranging for scores and jokes and repartees in public debate. Advocates and careerists have no strong feelings about stimulating public indignation, and can by forensic skill, perhaps, as effectively serve their purpose as if they spoke in all sincerity.

There is no need for the creation of a disagreeable atmosphere of constant acerbity and dark looks. I was shown a table in the dining-room of the German Reichstag not many years ago and was told it was reserved for the Independent Socialists. No Majority Socialists would sit there, my informant assured me. We could never carry things that far, although I admit it would be uncomfortable to sit at a Tory table where conversation would almost certainly be political. But in recent years the social gulf between members has been far wider than in previous centuries. There is now a considerable body of men whose school has been the mine, the railway, and the Workshop, and a corresponding decline in the public school element. The influence of the former in debate needs no emphasis and it would be untrue to say that they have not also exercised some influence socially. The mother wit, the knowledge of practical life, and the unsoplisticated simplicity of outlook must impress in varying degrees those who have had a more sheltered existence and enjoyed smoother conditions. But the upholders of the present order of society and those who through the centuries have been accustomed without question to regard themselves as a governing class know, as masters of social technique, how to cast their spell and lay their nets.

It may seem ill-natured to suspect the sincerty of friendliness; it may seem unfair to impute motives under what appears to be ordinary goodfellowship. The compliment may be genuine, the praise may be well merited. Nevertheless, suspicion sometimes arises as to whether there may not be something in the nature of a deliberate plan to cut claws and draw teeth under the cloak of a geniality which carefully conceals patronage or by means of skilful flattery which disarms resentment. There is a certain type of mind which prefers praise from an opponent than from a supporter, and is moved by friendly advances from someone on a higher rung of the social ladder. Such a type becomes an easy prey. The discovery that an aristocrat, a plutocrat, or a die-hard is not an obvious villain or a bad lot may produce a reaction in his favour which will modify the former violent animosity against his opinions. It becomes difficult to take the gloves off against a man who knows how by charm of manner, over a cup of tea or something stronger, to mollify the virulence of an attack. If habit of life is strange to you you may not recognise his method of advance as other than sympathetic friendliness.

LURE OF "GOOD FORM".

There is no concerted plan for blunting the spear points of those who threaten to make great changes, no instructions are issued, no special method recommended. The process operates in a far more subtle and indefinable way. What I have described elsewhere as "Authority", controls opinion and insists on conformity. It exists in an illusive way even more outside Governments and Parliaments than inside. It enlists the services and guides the actions of all who are in a position of command, in however small a degree it may be. It enhances the charms of tradition and enforces without apparent compulsion its conventions. It will suggest that a line of least resistance is the pleasantest course. It can convey social disapproval of disturbing notions. It approves a recognised standard of conduct and the acceptance of time-honoured superstitions. By instilling forces without apparent compulsion its fear of social ostracism it can insist on a certain code of manners Authority, in fact, working through its thousand channels, acts as a breakwater to any rising tide and spreads a general apprehension of possible changes and a conviction that things as they are have superior merit over things as they might be

Although Authority has various methods of influencing public opinion it operates best where it can get personal contact. Its agents fascinate and persuade by charming friendliness, and disarm by a pretence of half-agreement. One can almost hear them saying, "The best way to prevent these chaps from kicking over the traces is to be friends with them." By smoothing down what appears to be superficial they can modify what is fundamental. "God form", "playing the game," "public opinion," and respect for tradition are potent weapons against the unwary. There is no clumsy compulsion, only insinuating suggestion. I have seen a stout Radical in days gone by assume a top-hat for his head, an innocent enough fashion. until we found he had put the top-hat on his soul. There is on special iniquity in gold lace, but it decorates a mind as well as a body. While however Authority may succeed with the less sophisticated for a while, it can only be for a while. In holding back the stream the dam only increases the head of water which one day will sweep it away.

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column tor the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Ganpati
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man
MOHAMED MOOSA KILLEDAR	"E" (Byculla)	Engine

To,

The Voters of "E" (Byculla) Ward.

FRIENDS,

You are acquainted with me and my activities. I trust that you will kindly give your votes to me. Let me assure that when elected I shall do my utmost to secure the best interests of the residents of my ward.

My Symbol is "ENGINE."

MOHAMED MOOSA KILLEDAR.

Narayanlal Bansilal's appeal to the voters of C Ward

Friends,

On the advice of many well-wishers of the country, I am seeking election as a Congress Candidate to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from "C" Ward at the ensuing election in January 1929. It shall be my endeavour to do all that is possible to promote your interests and welfare. I am seeking election only with a view to serve you. I request you to give me the chance of serving you by returning me to the Corporation by giving me your solid votes and also the votes of your friends.

Yours sincerely,
NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.

To,

The Voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

Of all the candidates seeking election, am I not the best abused party.

Inquire why? and you will vote for me—the "MAN" (my Symbol) who works honestly and conscientiously, without fear, frowns or favours.

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

"FUL DOL" FAIR AT DWARKA

A great fair will be held at Dwarka, the abode of Shree Krishna, on the 24th and 25th March next on account of "Ful Dol." To afford facilities to the pilgrims visiting this place for the purpose, the B. B. & C. I. Railway will run a special train there and back at reduced fares in conjunctiin with the Jamnagar and Dwarka and Morvi Railways. This through train will enable pilgrims to avoid all transhipments enroute, besides rendering the journey cheaper than driving ordinary days.

If the number is found sufficient a second or even third train will be run for their convenience.

CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER

Members of the drug trade are invited by the Organisers to visit the 35th Chemists' Exhibition which will be housed from May 27th to 31st, in the handsome new Hall of The Royal Horticultural Society, Westminster, in the very heart of the English metropolis, practically under the shadow of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. Admission can be obtained on the presentation of a trade-card.

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